



**July 1995**  
**THE LABOUR FORCE**  
**AUSTRALIA**

**In this issue –**

**Feature article: Measuring Employment Growth...**  
**Questions and Answers**

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**AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

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## INQUIRIES *for further information about:*

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  - Labour Force Inquiries in State ABS offices, Sydney (02) 268 4212, Melbourne (03) 615 7677, Brisbane (07) 222 6337, Perth (09) 323 5380, Adelaide (08) 237 7438, Hobart (002) 20 5840, Darwin (089) 43 2153.
  - *for information about other ABS statistics and services please refer to the last page of this publication.*
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**SECTION A:  
MONTHLY LABOUR FORCE  
SURVEY**



## Measuring Employment Growth... Questions and Answers

The accuracy and reliability of the ABS's monthly employment and unemployment statistics come under scrutiny by some commentators and labour market analysts from time to time.

The following questions and answers have been prepared to provide an insight into the nature of the ABS's labour force survey design and thereby assist users in the interpretation of results obtained from the monthly survey.

### 1. How should employment growth be measured?

The standard method of estimating employment growth over a period is to estimate (i) the level of employment at the start of the period and (ii) the level at the end of the period and then subtract one from the other. It is recommended that the 'trend' estimate of level be used.

The difference between the December 1994 and the June 1995 trend estimates of employment is 191,000 which represents an increase of 2.4% over the six month period.

### 2. How accurate is this estimate of employment growth?

Estimates of employment are drawn from the monthly Labour Force Survey. Being a sample survey, and not a complete count or census, it will be subject to sampling error.

A measure of the variability which arises by taking a sample, is given by the sampling standard error, which in turn may be used to construct a confidence interval for the estimates from the survey.

In this case, the approximate standard error for the estimate of employment growth between December 1994 and June 1995 is 31,000. The confidence interval is the range which has a 95% probability of containing the true estimate of employment growth. It is obtained by adding and subtracting two standard errors to/from the estimate. The confidence interval for employment growth is then 129,000 to 253,000.

### 3. How is the Labour Force Survey (LFS) designed?

The LFS is conducted throughout Australia every month, in all States and Territories. Each private dwelling and each non-private residential unit (eg motel room, hotel room) throughout Australia has a chance of selection in the survey. Information about labour force characteristics is then collected for persons aged 15 years and over associated with the selected dwelling. The sample size is about 30,000 dwellings from which survey responses are gathered for some 65,000 persons each month.

The sample is designed to take into account growth in the number of dwellings in each State and Territory and in the population.

The LFS consists of eight separate and independent sub-samples (each of them a representative sample of the entire nation), which are then added together.

In effect the survey measures proportions of persons with particular characteristics. The estimates are obtained by multiplying those proportions by the appropriate population benchmark. These benchmarks comprise over 500 individual sub-populations based on age, sex and State/Territory characteristics and ensure that the survey results add to the population total.

### 4. Is the sample changed from month to month?

Yes. Dwellings are selected to be in the sample for eight consecutive months. For private dwellings this means that the usual residents of those dwellings are



retained in sample for eight months. This ensures (i) that the month to month estimates in employment and unemployment are based on a large common sample, and (ii) that persons are not included in the survey for an unreasonable period.

The selection unit for the survey is the dwelling rather than its occupants. Should the usual residents of a selected dwelling move away during the life of the survey, then the people who move in to the house etc. in their place would be included in the survey.

The eight roughly equal sub-samples of the survey are known as rotation groups. Each month one of these sub-samples will rotate and a completely fresh set of dwellings will be selected for that one-eighth sub-sample. Usually the outgoing dwellings are replaced by the next dwelling in the selected block. That is persons who have been in the survey for eight months are generally replaced by their next door neighbours, who are more likely than not to have broadly similar socio-economic characteristics. This feature of the sample design helps to reduce the month to month volatility in survey results which would otherwise result if a completely random replacement pattern was in operation.

**5. Does the sample replacement pattern contribute to the variability of the results of the survey?**

When a rotation group sub-sample is refreshed after eight months, variability will be introduced into that same sub-sample. But bear in mind that sub-sample rotation occurs every month, so each month's results will reflect the change to one-eighth of the sample.

The extra variability arises (i) because different people are in sample, and (ii) because the number of persons in the chosen replacement dwellings will be different. As was mentioned before, the impact of these effects is minimised because, normally, the house next door is the replacement dwelling and, by and large, its usual residents tend to have similar socio-economic characteristics.

Nevertheless, the sample rotation can result in differences in the proportion of people who are employed, compared with the result which would have been obtained if the sample had not been refreshed.

Each sub-sample contributes, on average, one eighth of the chosen dwellings and one eighth of the total persons in the survey. However, this proportion of persons in sample can vary, and therefore will contribute to the difference between employment estimates generated by the old one-eighth sample and the new one-eighth sample. For instance, over the past twelve months the fractions for individual sub-samples have varied from 12.0% of all persons in sample to 12.9%.

If the incoming one-eighth sample happens to have a larger number in sample than the outgoing group, then the incoming group will make a higher contribution to the level estimates, all other factors being equal. Similarly, if a group with a high employment to population ratio has replaced a group with a relatively lower proportion then the incoming group will make a correspondingly higher contribution to the estimate of change in employment between the two months.

**6. Did the April 1995 rotation introduce a high employment intensive sub-sample?**

No. Compared with the other seven groups in the sample which were not replaced at the time, the April 1995 incoming group had a relatively low employment to population ratio. The average April 1995 employment to population ratio of the seven unchanged groups was 58.5%, whereas 57.8% of all persons in the freshly replaced rotation group in April 1995 were employed.

**7. Even so, did the April 1995 rotation have an above average impact on the estimate of employment growth?**

Yes. Overall, the group which was refreshed in April 1995 has made the strongest contribution to the overall estimate of employment growth between December 1994 and June 1995.

In any estimate of change in employment which is the sum of the effect of eight components, there will always be one component which has the biggest impact, one which has the smallest impact, and the other six lie in between. In the six month period under analysis, the strongest impact came from the group which changed in April 1995, and the weakest impact came from the group which was rotated in May 1995.

It is possible to form an estimate of growth based on the seven rotation groups excluding the group which rotated in April 95. If this is done, then the estimate of employment growth over the period December 94 to June 95 would be lower than the estimate published on the basis of the complete sample.

Similarly, the group which rotated in May 1995 could be excluded from the estimate. In this case the estimate of employment growth for the same period would be higher than the published estimate.

**8. If the new April 1995 group had below average employment intensity, why did it contribute so strongly to the employment estimate?**

The strong contribution to employment growth occurred because both the sample size of the group which entered the sample in April 1995 and the employment to population ratio for that group were higher than that for the group last in sample in March 1995.

This does not mean that the two characteristics are unrepresentative. It means that they were much higher relative to the March 1995 group which was replaced in April 1995. The employment to population ratio for that group rose from 56.3% in March to 57.8% in April – a rise of 1.5 percentage points. There was a much more modest increase for the other seven sub-samples. Their average employment to population ratio rose from 58.3% in March to 58.5% in April.

In effect the value for the replacement sub-sample moved closer to the average employment to population ratio for the balance of the sample.

**9. What will happen when the April 1995 group is replaced after eight months?**

Analysis has shown that the characteristics of the April 1995 group are not significantly different to the other sub-samples of the LFS. The employment to population ratio is below the average of the other groups and the sample size is higher than the other groups, but not exceptionally so in either case. As far as the sample design is concerned, there is no evidence to suggest that a relatively significant change in employment would follow the rotation of this group in December 1995.

**10. What about employment growth in other recent months?**

In the six months to June 1995, the six new groups introduced had an above average employment to population ratio on 4 of the 6 occasions. In the twelve months to June 1995 the incoming rotation group had an employment to population ratio above the average of that for the repeating sample on 6 of the 12 occasions. This analysis suggests that the sample introduced in the recent past has not led to any systematic overestimation of employment growth.

**11. Does the "matched sample" method provide a reliable estimate of employment growth?**

In any one month, some eighty per cent of persons in the LFS sample were also in the sample in the previous month. It is possible to compare the results for

those in sample in consecutive months – the matched sample – to get a picture of those persons whose labour force status has changed from one month to the next. It is a useful technique to compile labour force status transition probabilities. For example, the probability of a person moving from unemployment in one month to employment in the next month.

However, this method is not recommended for estimating accumulated employment growth during a specific period. This is due to the 'matched sample' method ignoring population growth during the period. This can be a significant element, which is more pronounced over longer time periods, giving rise to underestimates of both labour force and employment growth. There are a number of other lesser factors related to how well the matched sample represents the unmatched population which also have an impact.

#### **12. Can the population growth factor be estimated?**

Between December 1994 and June 1995, the estimated net growth in the population of persons in scope for the LFS was 105,400. This population growth is distributed among growth in employment, growth in unemployment, and growth in the number of persons not in the labour force.

If it is assumed that persons represented by increased population growth have the same characteristics of the matched sample, then the majority of the population growth will flow through to increased employment. If the overall average employment to population ratio (58.4%) is assumed to apply to the net population increase then an extra 62,000 persons should be added to the employment growth estimate produced by the matched sample method.

This difference, when added to the estimate of 129,000, based on the 'matched sample' method, results in an employment growth estimate similar to that derived from published estimates.

#### **13. Are the Property Services industry employment estimates for recent periods inconsistent with other evidence?**

It has been suggested that the estimates of growth in employment in the Property and Business Services industry that are obtained from the LFS has been exaggerated, and do not accord with anecdotal evidence about the state of the real estate and property markets.

Quarter to quarter estimates of employment by industry from the LFS are in fact based on the difference between two monthly observations (eg February to May). Such short term differences are unlikely to give an indication of longer term trends in employment growth for individual industries. Comparisons over longer periods are more appropriate.

While, the LFS shows significant growth in Property and Business Services industry, this increase has been almost exclusively in the Business Services industry subdivision. The Property Services subdivision has shown very flat employment in the past two years. The (original) estimates for May 1993 was 112,600 and for May 1995, the estimate was 116,700. To the extent that anecdotal evidence can be used in this analysis, the labour force estimates appear to be broadly consistent with the reported observations.

On the other hand, the LFS has shown more substantial growth in the Business Services subdivision over that period. The estimates rose from 519,300 in May 1993 to 675,300 in May 1995 – an increase of 30% in the two year period.

For further information contact Richard Phillips on 06 252 6753 (or fax 06 252 7784).

## The Labour Market in Brief: July 1995

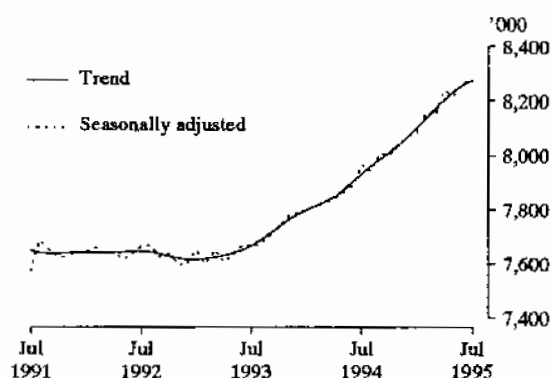
### Trend estimates

In July 1995, the provisional trend estimate of employment rose to 8,275,900, with full-time employment rising to 6,248,800. Part-time employment continued to rise to 2,027,100, although the rate of growth has slowed in recent months. The trend estimate of unemployment fell to 743,000 persons, the lowest level recorded since January 1991. The trend estimate of the unemployment rate fell to 8.2 per cent, the lowest rate since December 1990. The trend estimate of the participation rate remained steady at 63.8 per cent, with the rate for females rising by 0.1 percentage points to 54.1 per cent while the male rate fell slightly to 73.8 per cent.

### Employment

In July 1995, the seasonally adjusted estimate of employment rose slightly to 8,273,200. Full-time employment rose to 6,245,200, the highest level recorded by the survey. Part-time employment fell by 6,500 to 2,028,000, with the number of males employed part-time falling by 10,000 to 496,900.

EMPLOYED PERSONS



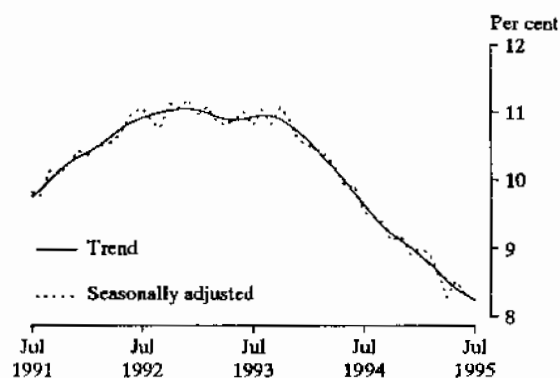
### Unemployment

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment for July 1995 fell by 7,900 to 742,300, with a fall of 7,500 in female unemployment. The number of unemployed males and females seeking full-time work fell to 394,700 and 203,300 respectively. The number of males looking for part-time work rose by 5,200 to 56,200 while the number of females seeking part-time work fell slightly to 88,100.

### Unemployment rate

The July 1995 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell by 0.1 percentage points to 8.2 per cent, the lowest rate since December 1990. The rate for males remained steady at 8.8 per cent while for females, the rate fell by 0.2 percentage points to 7.5 per cent.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



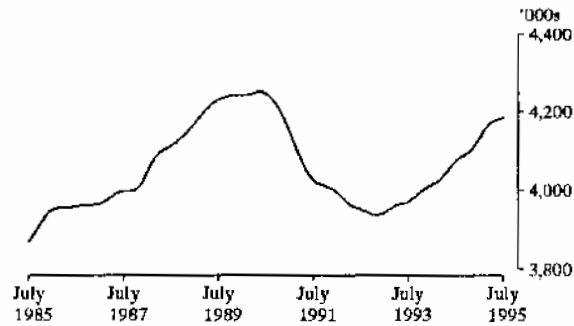
### Participation Rate

The seasonally adjusted estimate of the labour force participation rate actually fell by 0.1 percentage points but due to rounding, stood at 63.8 per cent in July 1995. For females, the participation rate fell by 0.1 points to 54.1 per cent, while the male rate remained at 73.8 per cent.

# PERSONS EMPLOYED FULL TIME: TREND SERIES

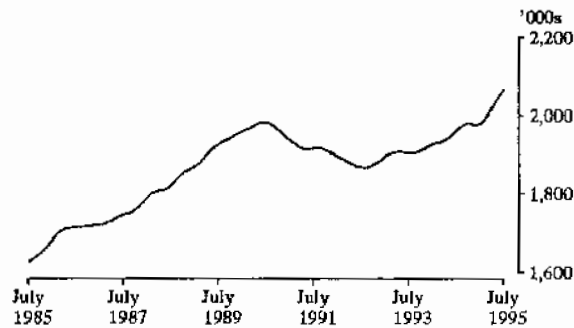
## Males employed full time

After reaching a peak of 4,249,800 in May 1990, male full-time employment fell by 7.4 per cent to a low of 3,935,000 in November 1992. Since then, the trend estimate has been rising and in July 1995 stood at 4,183,600, still 1.6 per cent lower than the May 1990 peak.



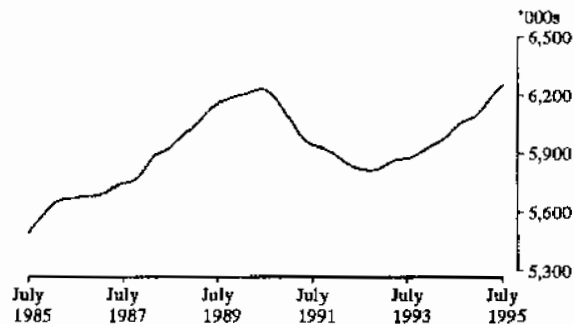
## Females employed full time

After increasing to 1,980,300 in June 1990, female full-time employment fell to 1,866,100 in August 1992 (a fall of 5.8 per cent). Apart from small falls in mid 1993 and late 1994, the trend has been rising since August 1992 with growth accelerating in 1995. In July 1995, the trend estimate was 2,065,300.



## Persons employed full time

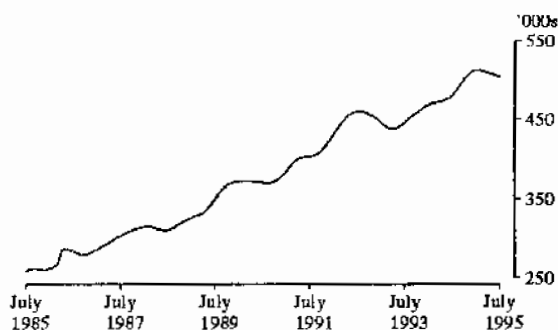
Trend estimates of persons employed full time reached a peak of 6,229,800 in June 1990, before falling by 6.8 per cent to 5,808,400 in October 1992. Since then, the trend has been rising and in July 1995 stood at 6,248,800, just 0.3 per cent higher than the June 1990 peak.



## PERSONS EMPLOYED PART TIME: TREND SERIES

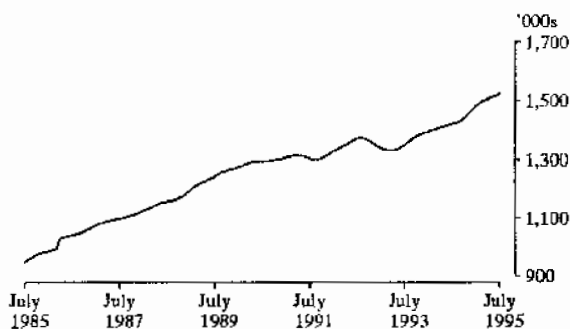
### Males employed part time

Trend estimates of the number of males employed part time have virtually doubled in the last ten years, from 257,000 in July 1985 to a peak of 512,300 in early 1995. The trend estimate has fallen in each of the last five months, and in July 1995 the estimate was 504,000.



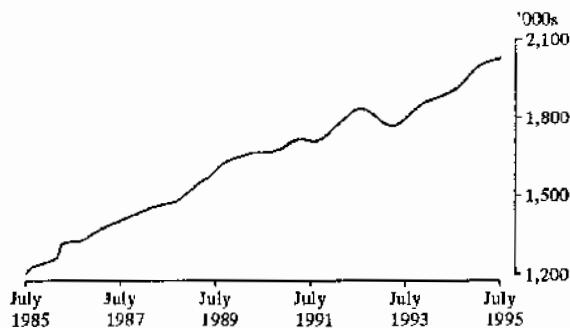
### Females employed part time

Apart from a short period of decline in mid 1991, and stronger falls in late 1992 and early 1993, the trend in female part-time employment has been rising since July 1985. In July 1995, the trend estimate was 1,523,200, representing 42.4 per cent of all employed females.



### Persons employed part time

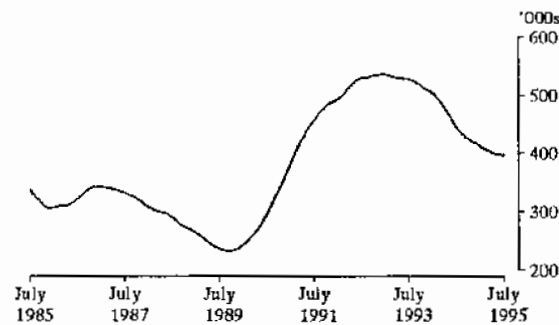
After reaching 1,833,200 in August 1992, the trend estimate of persons employed part time fell by 3.6 per cent to 1,766,800 in April 1993. The trend has been rising since then, and in July 1995 stood at 2,027,100, an increase of 68 per cent over the last ten years.



### UNEMPLOYMENT PERSONS LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME WORK: TREND SERIES

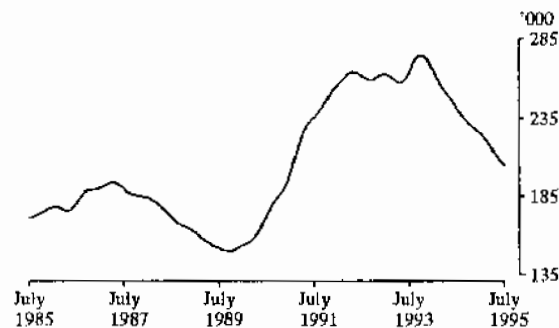
#### Unemployed males looking for full-time work

After falling to a low of 231,600 in October 1989, trend estimates of males looking for full-time work rose to 534,900 in December 1992. Subsequently, the trend has been falling although the rate of decrease has slowed in recent months. In July 1995, the trend stood at 396,000, the lowest level in over four years.



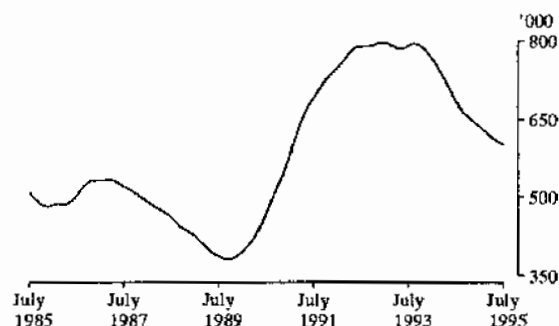
#### Unemployed females looking for full-time work

In October 1989, the trend estimate of the number of unemployed females looking for full-time work fell to a low of 149,500. Over the next four years, the trend generally increased to a peak of 274,400 in October 1993. Since then, the trend has fallen to stand at 204,700 in July 1995, the lowest level since January 1990.



#### Unemployed persons looking for full-time work

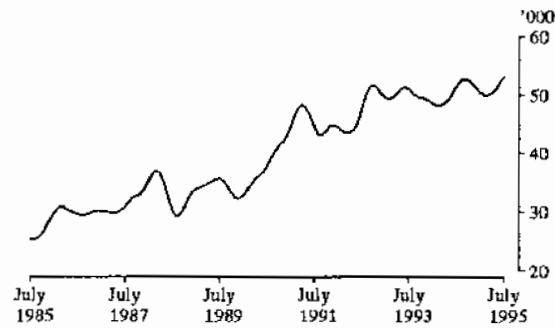
Trend estimates of unemployed persons looking for full-time work fell to a low of 381,100 in October 1989, before rising to a peak of 797,400 in January 1993. The trend was relatively flat for the rest of 1993 and then began to fall. In July 1995 the trend estimate was 600,600, 24.8 per cent lower than the January 1993 peak.



### UNEMPLOYMENT PERSONS LOOKING FOR PART-TIME WORK: TREND SERIES

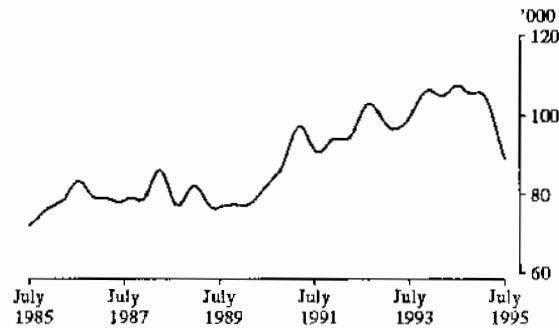
#### Unemployed males looking for part-time work

The trend in the number of males looking for part-time work has been generally increasing over the last ten years. In July 1995, the trend estimate was 53,100 – the highest level recorded by the survey.



#### Unemployed females looking for part-time work

Although the trend in the number of females looking for part-time work had been generally increasing since January 1985, the trend began to increase more rapidly after mid 1990, to reach a peak of 107,400 in July 1994. The trend estimate has since fallen and in July 1995 stood at 89,300.



#### Unemployed persons looking for part-time work

Trend estimates of the number of unemployed persons looking for part-time work began to rise rapidly during 1990, to reach a peak of 159,600 in August 1994. Since then, the trend has fallen to stand at 142,400 in July 1995.

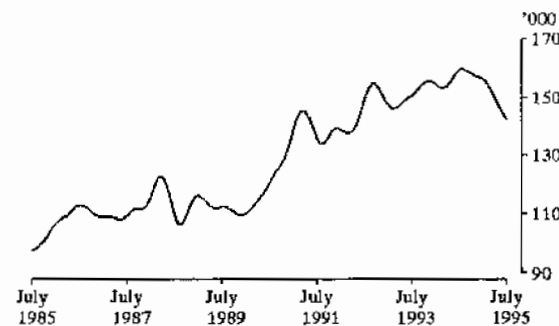




TABLE 1. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER

Month				Unemployed				Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemp- loyment rate - per cent -	Partic- ipation rate - per cent -
				Looking for full-time work		Looking for part- time work						
				Aged 15-19 looking for first job	Total	Total	Total					
	Employed											
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Total									
MALES												
1994 —												
May	4,041.4	473.0	4,514.4	29.7	465.5	45.3	510.9	5,025.3	1,823.8	6,849.1	10.2	73.4
June	4,053.4	481.4	4,534.8	30.3	450.5	48.2	498.7	5,033.5	1,822.2	6,855.7	9.9	73.4
July	4,095.4	490.4	4,585.7	24.9	422.0	45.8	467.8	5,053.5	1,809.5	6,863.1	9.3	73.6
August	4,039.6	496.2	4,535.8	23.4	427.8	45.0	472.8	5,008.6	1,861.8	6,870.5	9.4	72.9
September	4,117.2	489.4	4,606.6	25.5	425.9	58.3	484.2	5,090.8	1,787.1	6,877.9	9.5	74.0
October	4,094.1	516.2	4,610.3	23.9	395.5	44.6	440.2	5,050.5	1,834.8	6,885.3	8.7	73.4
November	4,092.5	493.9	4,586.4	25.2	405.5	47.6	453.1	5,039.5	1,853.2	6,892.8	9.0	73.1
December	4,162.0	510.3	4,672.3	39.4	418.5	51.1	469.7	5,142.0	1,758.2	6,900.2	9.1	74.5
1995 —												
January	4,111.6	484.2	4,595.8	39.6	454.8	57.8	512.6	5,108.4	1,800.8	6,909.2	10.0	73.9
February	4,165.9	488.4	4,654.3	30.7	440.4	60.2	500.6	5,154.9	1,763.3	6,918.2	9.7	74.5
March	4,145.0	519.3	4,664.3	24.2	404.6	56.3	460.9	5,125.2	1,802.0	6,927.2	9.0	74.0
April	4,165.8	525.0	4,690.7	27.7	391.0	48.0	439.0	5,129.7	1,806.5	6,936.2	8.6	74.0
May	4,158.0	515.1	4,673.1	26.7	403.0	52.6	455.6	5,128.7	1,816.5	6,945.2	8.9	73.8
June	4,169.1	516.6	4,685.8	24.9	391.6	45.7	437.3	5,123.1	1,831.1	6,954.2	8.5	73.7
July	4,204.5	499.7	4,704.2	26.5	383.1	49.3	432.4	5,136.6	1,825.4	6,962.0	8.4	73.8
Standard error of —												
July 1995												
estimates	19.8	9.0	20.6	2.5	8.1	3.4	8.5	21.2	14.7	..	0.2	0.3
June 95 to July 95												
movements	15.1	6.9	15.7	2.3	6.2	2.9	6.5	16.3	11.1	..	0.1	0.2
MARRIED FEMALES												
1994 —												
May	1,118.6	968.9	2,087.5	* 2.3	98.1	40.1	138.2	2,225.7	1,925.3	4,151.0	6.2	53.6
June	1,117.9	958.4	2,076.3	* 1.8	97.8	41.4	139.2	2,215.5	1,932.1	4,147.7	6.3	53.4
July	1,127.0	968.8	2,095.8	* 1.3	85.2	47.0	132.2	2,227.9	1,913.1	4,141.0	5.9	53.8
August	1,116.3	970.1	2,086.4	* 1.8	84.8	42.6	127.4	2,213.8	1,931.5	4,145.4	5.8	53.4
September	1,151.0	1,007.2	2,158.2	* 2.1	87.2	52.6	139.8	2,298.1	1,854.1	4,152.2	6.1	55.3
October	1,133.5	966.5	2,100.0	* 1.4	80.0	41.0	120.9	2,220.9	1,920.6	4,141.5	5.4	53.6
November	1,129.0	974.7	2,103.8	* 1.1	75.8	47.8	123.6	2,227.3	1,907.3	4,134.7	5.5	53.9
December	1,130.6	965.7	2,096.2	* 0.7	73.4	43.8	117.2	2,213.4	1,911.4	4,124.8	5.3	53.7
1995 —												
January	1,098.9	907.2	2,006.1	* 0.9	75.2	35.4	110.6	2,116.6	2,017.8	4,134.4	5.2	51.2
February	1,125.5	958.4	2,083.9	* 1.4	86.7	57.8	144.5	2,228.4	1,903.3	4,131.8	6.5	53.9
March	1,128.3	1,007.8	2,136.1	* 1.8	84.0	51.9	135.9	2,272.0	1,876.5	4,148.6	6.0	54.8
April	1,163.9	1,006.7	2,170.6	* 0.8	73.9	39.2	113.1	2,283.7	1,892.8	4,176.5	5.0	54.7
May	1,177.7	1,014.7	2,192.4	* 1.5	71.9	37.8	109.7	2,302.1	1,884.4	4,186.4	4.8	55.0
June	1,190.3	1,032.7	2,223.0	* 2.5	77.7	34.7	112.4	2,335.5	1,862.8	4,198.3	4.8	55.6
July	1,202.7	1,017.8	2,220.4	* 1.7	73.2	32.4	105.6	2,326.0	1,860.5	4,186.5	4.5	55.6
Standard error of —												
July 1995												
estimates	12.6	11.9	15.8	0.6	4.0	2.8	4.7	16.1	14.8	..	0.2	0.4
June 95 to July 95												
movements	9.4	8.9	11.9	0.9	3.4	2.5	3.9	12.1	11.1	..	0.2	0.3

TABLE 1. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER—continued

Month	TABLE 1. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER—continued											
	Employed			Unemployed				Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate - per	Participation rate - cent
				Looking for full-time work		Looking for part-time work						
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Total	Aged 15-19 looking for first job	Total	'000 -	Total	'000 -				
ALL FEMALES												
1994 —												
May	1,922.6	1,442.2	3,364.8	28.3	238.6	100.4	339.0	3,703.8	3,363.0	7,066.8	9.2	52.4
June	1,937.1	1,420.9	3,357.9	25.8	240.2	100.3	340.5	3,698.4	3,375.4	7,073.9	9.2	52.3
July	1,962.7	1,436.5	3,399.2	23.3	234.2	101.8	336.1	3,735.3	3,346.1	7,081.5	9.0	52.7
August	1,922.2	1,427.7	3,349.9	26.5	228.4	96.6	325.0	3,674.9	3,414.2	7,089.1	8.8	51.8
September	1,998.9	1,481.9	3,480.8	24.6	226.1	120.4	346.5	3,827.3	3,269.3	7,096.7	9.1	53.9
October	1,984.1	1,440.4	3,424.5	21.4	213.1	100.0	313.1	3,737.6	3,366.5	7,104.1	8.4	52.6
November	1,984.2	1,454.6	3,438.7	23.1	210.5	100.5	311.0	3,749.7	3,361.7	7,111.5	8.3	52.7
December	2,017.1	1,466.8	3,483.9	33.6	234.9	103.0	337.9	3,821.8	3,297.0	7,118.9	8.8	53.7
1995 —												
January	1,969.9	1,387.8	3,357.6	34.2	244.9	96.2	341.1	3,698.7	3,428.6	7,127.3	9.2	51.9
February	1,993.6	1,442.2	3,435.9	36.9	260.8	124.8	385.6	3,821.4	3,314.3	7,135.7	10.1	53.6
March	1,982.4	1,517.9	3,500.3	25.3	231.3	123.5	354.8	3,855.1	3,289.1	7,144.2	9.2	54.0
April	2,017.9	1,522.0	3,539.9	20.0	204.7	99.3	304.0	3,843.9	3,309.0	7,152.9	7.9	53.7
May	2,034.1	1,523.6	3,557.7	26.1	207.7	90.3	298.0	3,855.7	3,305.9	7,161.6	7.7	53.8
June	2,044.6	1,543.2	3,587.8	22.4	202.9	84.7	287.5	3,875.3	3,295.0	7,170.3	7.4	54.0
July	2,064.9	1,524.4	3,589.3	20.7	196.8	80.4	277.2	3,866.5	3,312.0	7,178.5	7.2	53.9
Standard error of —												
July 1995 estimates	15.4	13.8	18.8	2.2	6.2	4.2	7.1	19.3	18.2	..	0.2	0.3
June 95 to July 95 movements	11.6	10.4	14.2	2.1	4.9	3.5	5.5	14.6	13.8	..	0.1	0.2
PERSONS												
1994 —												
May	5,964.0	1,915.2	7,879.2	58.0	704.2	145.7	849.9	8,729.1	5,186.8	13,915.9	9.7	62.7
June	5,990.4	1,902.3	7,892.7	56.1	690.7	148.5	839.2	8,731.9	5,197.7	13,929.6	9.6	62.7
July	6,058.1	1,926.9	7,985.0	48.2	656.2	147.7	803.9	8,788.9	5,155.7	13,944.5	9.1	63.0
August	5,961.7	1,923.9	7,885.7	50.0	656.3	141.6	797.9	8,683.5	5,276.0	13,959.5	9.2	62.2
September	6,116.1	1,971.3	8,087.4	50.1	652.1	178.7	830.8	8,918.1	5,056.4	13,974.6	9.3	63.8
October	6,078.2	1,956.6	8,034.8	45.3	608.7	144.6	753.3	8,788.1	5,201.3	13,989.4	8.6	62.8
November	6,076.7	1,948.5	8,025.1	48.3	616.0	148.1	764.1	8,789.3	5,214.9	14,004.2	8.7	62.8
December	6,179.2	1,977.1	8,156.2	73.1	653.5	154.1	807.6	8,963.8	5,055.2	14,019.1	9.0	63.9
1995 —												
January	6,081.4	1,872.0	7,953.4	73.8	699.7	154.0	853.7	8,807.1	5,229.4	14,036.5	9.7	62.7
February	6,159.5	1,930.7	8,090.1	67.5	701.2	184.9	886.2	8,976.3	5,077.6	14,053.9	9.9	63.9
March	6,127.4	2,037.2	8,164.6	49.5	635.8	179.9	815.7	8,980.3	5,091.1	14,071.4	9.1	63.8
April	6,183.6	2,047.0	8,230.6	47.6	595.7	147.3	743.0	8,973.7	5,115.4	14,089.1	8.3	63.7
May	6,192.1	2,038.7	8,230.8	52.8	610.7	142.9	753.6	8,984.4	5,122.4	14,106.7	8.4	63.7
June	6,213.7	2,059.8	8,273.6	47.3	594.5	130.4	724.8	8,998.4	5,126.0	14,124.5	8.1	63.7
July	6,269.5	2,024.1	8,293.6	47.1	579.9	129.7	709.6	9,003.1	5,137.4	14,140.5	7.9	63.7
Standard error of —												
July 1995 estimates	22.7	15.3	24.9	3.3	9.5	5.2	10.3	25.6	21.2	..	0.1	0.2
June 95 to July 95 movements	17.5	11.6	19.5	2.8	7.3	4.1	7.8	20.1	16.3	..	0.1	0.1

TABLE 2. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES

TABLE 2. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES										
Month	Employed			Unemployed				Labour force	Unemployment rate - per	Participation rate - cent -
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Total	Looking for full-time work		Looking for part-time work	Total			
				Aged 15-19 looking for first job	Total - '000 -					
MALES										
1994 —										
May	4,049.0	467.5	4,516.5	33.6	466.6	46.4	513.0	5,029.4	10.2	73.6
June	4,059.3	472.3	4,531.7	38.7	461.2	54.0	515.2	5,046.9	10.2	73.6
July	4,078.5	488.0	4,566.5	30.9	433.7	52.1	485.8	5,052.3	9.6	73.6
August	4,073.6	493.0	4,566.6	27.3	433.7	51.4	485.1	5,051.7	9.6	73.5
September	4,107.9	472.7	4,580.6	28.8	433.6	55.9	489.5	5,070.1	9.7	73.7
October	4,073.4	512.1	4,585.4	29.1	421.4	48.5	469.9	5,055.3	9.3	73.4
November	4,103.2	503.5	4,606.8	27.9	422.9	56.1	479.0	5,085.8	9.4	73.8
December	4,106.0	521.5	4,627.5	27.9	412.7	46.5	459.2	5,086.8	9.0	73.7
1995 —										
January	4,121.3	512.0	4,633.4	27.8	418.2	51.8	470.1	5,103.4	9.2	73.9
February	4,171.7	506.5	4,678.2	24.2	408.2	54.0	462.2	5,140.5	9.0	74.3
March	4,159.6	504.6	4,664.2	24.2	398.6	47.1	445.8	5,110.0	8.7	73.8
April	4,179.8	516.4	4,696.2	29.4	393.9	46.2	440.1	5,136.4	8.6	74.1
May	4,166.3	509.5	4,675.8	30.1	404.0	54.1	458.1	5,133.9	8.9	73.9
June	4,175.4	506.9	4,682.3	31.7	400.4	51.0	451.3	5,133.6	8.8	73.8
July	4,186.9	496.9	4,683.8	32.8	394.7	56.2	450.8	5,134.6	8.8	73.8
MARRIED FEMALES										
1994 —										
May	1,121.5	948.3	2,069.8	n.a.	92.8	42.7	135.5	2,205.3	6.1	53.1
June	1,125.5	940.8	2,066.3	n.a.	95.3	42.7	138.0	2,204.3	6.3	53.1
July	1,130.3	960.8	2,091.1	n.a.	88.1	48.2	136.3	2,227.4	6.1	53.8
August	1,131.4	957.5	2,088.9	n.a.	92.2	46.4	138.5	2,227.5	6.2	53.7
September	1,137.2	971.0	2,108.2	n.a.	89.3	47.6	137.0	2,245.1	6.1	54.1
October	1,124.2	967.5	2,091.6	n.a.	84.5	43.2	127.8	2,219.4	5.8	53.6
November	1,120.2	966.1	2,086.3	n.a.	82.7	49.8	132.5	2,218.9	6.0	53.7
December	1,113.4	978.3	2,091.7	n.a.	77.8	44.7	122.5	2,214.2	5.5	53.7
1995 —										
January	1,105.9	989.5	2,095.4	n.a.	75.4	42.4	117.7	2,213.1	5.3	53.5
February	1,131.4	982.6	2,114.0	n.a.	75.9	49.3	125.2	2,239.1	5.6	54.2
March	1,124.0	1,000.1	2,124.1	n.a.	79.9	44.5	124.4	2,248.5	5.5	54.2
April	1,176.8	1,001.2	2,178.0	n.a.	69.8	38.0	107.9	2,285.9	4.7	54.7
May	1,180.5	992.9	2,173.4	n.a.	68.0	40.6	108.7	2,282.1	4.8	54.5
June	1,198.3	1,014.3	2,212.5	n.a.	75.8	35.9	111.7	2,324.2	4.8	55.4
July	1,206.2	1,009.2	2,215.4	n.a.	75.9	33.1	108.9	2,324.3	4.7	55.5
ALL FEMALES										
1994 —										
May	1,933.3	1,415.1	3,348.4	30.3	243.8	106.1	349.8	3,698.2	9.5	52.3
June	1,950.5	1,405.8	3,356.3	28.6	247.6	106.5	354.1	3,710.4	9.5	52.5
July	1,956.0	1,442.9	3,398.9	28.1	241.9	111.7	353.6	3,752.6	9.4	53.0
August	1,960.2	1,413.9	3,374.1	32.0	242.0	104.7	346.7	3,720.8	9.3	52.5
September	1,992.1	1,435.7	3,427.8	31.2	232.5	107.4	339.9	3,767.7	9.0	53.1
October	1,980.7	1,431.8	3,412.5	27.8	229.2	103.8	333.0	3,745.6	8.9	52.7
November	1,986.8	1,438.5	3,425.3	27.5	226.5	106.8	333.4	3,758.7	8.9	52.9
December	1,973.4	1,467.8	3,441.2	24.1	227.2	103.0	330.1	3,771.3	8.8	53.0
1995 —										
January	1,952.3	1,497.3	3,449.6	24.0	225.2	103.3	328.5	3,778.1	8.7	53.0
February	1,993.0	1,487.0	3,480.0	28.2	228.3	110.5	338.8	3,818.8	8.9	53.5
March	1,976.6	1,506.5	3,483.1	23.8	222.0	104.8	326.8	3,809.9	8.6	53.3
April	2,037.1	1,504.5	3,541.6	21.8	205.1	98.5	303.7	3,845.2	7.9	53.8
May	2,045.9	1,494.8	3,540.6	27.9	212.8	95.8	308.6	3,849.2	8.0	53.7
June	2,058.2	1,527.6	3,585.8	24.8	209.1	89.8	298.9	3,884.7	7.7	54.2
July	2,058.3	1,531.1	3,589.4	24.9	203.3	88.1	291.5	3,880.8	7.5	54.1
PERSONS										
1994 —										
May	5,982.3	1,882.6	7,864.8	63.9	710.3	152.5	862.8	8,727.6	9.9	62.7
June	6,009.8	1,878.1	7,887.9	67.3	708.9	160.5	869.4	8,757.3	9.9	62.9
July	6,034.5	1,930.9	7,965.4	58.9	675.6	163.8	839.4	8,804.8	9.5	63.1
August	6,033.8	1,906.9	7,940.7	59.3	675.7	156.1	831.7	8,772.5	9.5	62.8
September	6,100.0	1,908.4	8,008.4	60.0	666.1	163.2	829.3	8,837.7	9.4	63.2
October	6,054.1	1,943.9	7,998.0	56.9	650.6	152.3	802.9	8,800.9	9.1	62.9
November	6,090.1	1,942.0	8,032.1	55.4	649.4	163.0	812.4	8,844.5	9.2	63.2
December	6,079.4	1,989.4	8,068.7	51.9	639.9	149.5	789.4	8,858.1	8.9	63.2
1995 —										
January	6,073.6	2,009.4	8,083.0	51.8	643.4	155.1	798.6	8,881.5	9.0	63.3
February	6,164.7	1,993.6	8,158.2	52.4	636.6	164.5	801.1	8,959.3	8.9	63.7
March	6,136.3	2,011.1	8,147.4	48.0	620.7	151.9	772.6	8,919.9	8.7	63.4
April	6,216.9	2,020.9	8,237.8	51.2	599.0	144.8	743.8	8,981.6	8.3	63.7
May	6,212.2	2,004.3	8,216.4	58.1	616.9	149.8	766.7	8,983.1	8.5	63.7
June	6,233.6	2,034.5	8,268.1	56.5	609.5	140.8	750.2	9,018.4	8.3	63.8
July	6,245.2	2,028.0	8,273.2	57.7	598.0	144.3	742.3	9,015.5	8.2	63.8

TABLE 3. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE: TREND SERIES

TABLE 3: CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE: TREND SERIES										
Month	Employed			Looking for full-time work		Unemployed		Labour force	Unemployment rate - per	Participation rate - cent -
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Total	Aged 15-19 looking for first job	Total - '000 -	Looking for part-time work	Total			
MALES										
1994 —										
May	4,047.3	472.9	4,520.2	34.9	467.6	49.2	516.8	5,037.0	10.3	73.5
June	4,060.5	475.6	4,536.1	33.8	455.8	50.3	506.2	5,042.2	10.0	73.5
July	4,071.8	480.1	4,551.9	32.2	444.7	51.5	496.2	5,048.1	9.8	73.6
August	4,079.7	486.6	4,566.3	30.5	435.4	52.4	487.8	5,054.1	9.7	73.6
September	4,085.8	494.0	4,579.8	29.2	428.8	52.7	481.5	5,061.3	9.5	73.6
October	4,092.4	501.0	4,593.4	28.2	424.2	52.5	476.7	5,070.2	9.4	73.6
November	4,102.2	506.5	4,608.8	27.5	420.3	51.9	472.2	5,080.9	9.3	73.7
December	4,115.8	510.2	4,626.1	26.9	416.1	51.2	467.3	5,093.3	9.2	73.8
1995 —										
January r	4,131.9	512.3	4,644.1	26.4	411.6	50.5	462.0	5,106.1	9.0	73.9
February r	4,147.7	512.3	4,660.0	26.3	407.1	49.9	457.0	5,117.0	8.9	74.0
March r	4,160.7	510.7	4,671.4	26.9	403.5	49.9	453.5	5,124.9	8.8	74.0
April r	4,169.7	509.1	4,678.8	28.1	400.7	50.3	451.1	5,129.8	8.8	74.0
May r	4,176.0	507.4	4,683.4	29.5	398.7	51.1	449.8	5,133.2	8.8	73.9
June r	4,180.9	505.4	4,686.3	30.9	397.2	52.2	449.5	5,135.7	8.8	73.9
July	4,183.6	504.0	4,687.5	32.2	396.0	53.1	449.0	5,136.5	8.7	73.8
MARRIED FEMALES (a)										
1994 —										
May	1,119.8	944.6	2,064.4	n.a.	92.9	43.6	136.5	2,200.9	6.2	53.2
June	1,126.0	949.7	2,075.7	n.a.	92.5	44.5	137.1	2,212.8	6.2	53.4
July	1,130.2	954.8	2,085.0	n.a.	91.6	45.6	137.2	2,222.1	6.2	53.6
August	1,131.2	959.7	2,090.9	n.a.	90.1	46.3	136.3	2,227.3	6.1	53.7
September	1,129.1	964.3	2,093.4	n.a.	87.8	46.6	134.3	2,227.7	6.0	53.8
October	1,124.1	968.6	2,092.7	n.a.	85.0	46.6	131.6	2,224.2	5.9	53.7
November	1,118.5	973.3	2,091.8	n.a.	82.2	46.5	128.7	2,220.5	5.8	53.7
December	1,115.5	978.2	2,093.7	n.a.	79.6	46.1	125.8	2,219.5	5.7	53.7
1995 —										
January r	1,117.9	983.4	2,101.3	n.a.	77.3	45.7	122.9	2,224.2	5.5	53.8
February r	1,127.5	989.0	2,116.4	n.a.	75.4	44.7	120.1	2,236.6	5.4	54.0
March r	1,142.9	994.2	2,137.1	n.a.	74.2	43.1	117.4	2,254.5	5.2	54.3
April r	1,160.7	998.8	2,159.5	n.a.	73.5	41.1	114.5	2,274.1	5.0	54.6
May r	1,178.0	1,002.9	2,180.9	n.a.	73.1	38.9	111.9	2,292.8	4.9	54.9
June r	1,193.3	1,006.5	2,199.8	n.a.	73.0	36.8	109.8	2,309.6	4.8	55.1
July	1,206.2	1,009.3	2,215.5	n.a.	73.3	34.8	108.1	2,323.6	4.7	55.4
ALL FEMALES										
1994 —										
May	1,939.2	1,412.7	3,351.9	29.9	248.8	106.1	354.9	3,706.8	9.6	52.5
June	1,947.5	1,417.5	3,365.0	30.0	245.4	107.0	352.4	3,717.4	9.5	52.6
July	1,958.3	1,421.1	3,379.4	30.1	241.7	107.4	349.1	3,728.5	9.4	52.7
August	1,968.5	1,424.9	3,393.4	29.8	237.9	107.2	345.1	3,738.5	9.2	52.7
September	1,976.0	1,430.4	3,406.4	29.2	234.2	106.4	340.6	3,747.1	9.1	52.8
October	1,978.3	1,439.2	3,417.4	28.4	231.3	105.7	337.0	3,754.4	9.0	52.8
November	1,976.5	1,451.6	3,428.1	27.3	229.0	105.5	334.5	3,762.6	8.9	52.9
December	1,974.4	1,465.8	3,440.2	26.1	227.0	105.7	332.7	3,772.9	8.8	53.0
1995 —										
January r	1,976.3	1,479.5	3,455.9	25.2	225.0	105.7	330.8	3,786.6	8.7	53.1
February r	1,985.1	1,491.0	3,476.1	24.8	222.4	104.8	327.2	3,803.4	8.6	53.3
March r	2,000.6	1,499.4	3,500.0	24.8	218.8	102.7	321.5	3,821.5	8.4	53.5
April r	2,019.2	1,505.9	3,525.2	24.9	214.8	99.5	314.3	3,839.4	8.2	53.7
May r	2,037.0	1,512.1	3,549.2	25.0	210.9	95.9	306.8	3,856.0	8.0	53.8
June r	2,052.5	1,518.2	3,570.7	25.1	207.4	92.5	299.9	3,870.6	7.7	54.0
July	2,065.3	1,523.2	3,588.4	25.1	204.7	89.3	294.0	3,882.4	7.6	54.1
PERSONS										
1994 —										
May	5,986.5	1,885.7	7,872.1	64.8	716.4	155.3	871.7	8,743.8	10.0	62.8
June	6,007.9	1,893.1	7,901.0	63.8	701.2	157.3	858.6	8,759.6	9.8	62.9
July	6,030.1	1,901.2	7,931.3	62.2	686.4	159.0	845.4	8,776.7	9.6	62.9
August	6,048.2	1,911.6	7,959.7	60.3	673.3	159.6	832.9	8,792.6	9.5	63.0
September	6,061.8	1,924.4	7,986.2	58.4	663.0	159.1	822.1	8,808.4	9.3	63.0
October	6,070.7	1,940.2	8,010.9	56.6	655.5	158.2	813.7	8,824.6	9.2	63.1
November	6,078.7	1,958.1	8,036.9	54.7	649.3	157.3	806.6	8,843.5	9.1	63.1
December	6,090.2	1,976.0	8,066.3	52.9	643.1	156.8	800.0	8,866.2	9.0	63.2
1995 —										
January r	6,108.2	1,991.8	8,100.0	51.6	636.6	156.2	792.8	8,892.8	8.9	63.4
February r	6,132.8	2,003.4	8,136.1	51.1	629.5	154.8	784.2	8,920.4	8.8	63.5
March r	6,161.3	2,010.1	8,171.4	51.7	622.4	152.6	775.0	8,946.4	8.7	63.6
April r	6,188.9	2,015.0	8,203.9	53.0	615.5	149.8	765.4	8,969.3	8.5	63.7
May r	6,213.0	2,019.6	8,232.6	54.5	609.5	147.1	756.6	8,989.2	8.4	63.7
June r	6,233.4	2,023.6	8,256.9	56.0	604.7	144.8	749.4	9,006.4	8.3	63.8
July	6,248.8	2,027.1	8,275.9	57.3	600.6	142.4	743.0	9,019.0	8.2	63.8

(a) See Explanatory Notes, Paragraph 30.

TABLE 4. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER:  
MARITAL STATUS, JULY 1995

	Employed		Total	Unemployed		Total	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate - per cent -	Participation rate
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers		Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work - '000 -						
<b>Males</b>	4,204.5	499.7	4,704.2	383.1	49.3	432.4	5,136.6	1,825.4	6,962.0	8.4	73.8
Married	2,836.2	198.4	3,034.6	167.5	8.1	175.6	3,210.2	1,012.5	4,222.7	5.5	76.0
Not married	1,368.3	301.3	1,669.6	215.6	41.2	256.8	1,926.4	812.9	2,739.3	13.3	70.3
<b>Females</b>	2,064.9	1,524.4	3,589.3	196.8	80.4	277.2	3,866.5	3,312.0	7,178.5	7.2	53.9
Married	1,202.7	1,017.8	2,220.4	73.2	32.4	105.6	2,326.0	1,860.5	4,186.5	4.5	55.6
Not married	862.3	506.6	1,368.9	123.6	48.0	171.6	1,540.5	1,451.5	2,992.0	11.1	51.5
<b>Persons</b>	6,269.5	2,024.1	8,293.6	579.9	129.7	709.6	9,003.1	5,137.4	14,140.5	7.9	63.7

TABLE 5. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER:  
STATES AND TERRITORIES, JULY 1995

STATES AND TERRITORIES, JULY 1975

State or Territory	Employed		Total	Unemployed		Total	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate - per cent -	Participation rate
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers		Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work - '000 -						
MALES											
New South Wales	1,430.7	151.2	1,582.0	117.3	13.6	131.0	1,713.0	646.4	2,359.4	7.6	72.6
Victoria	1,037.1	128.2	1,165.2	105.7	12.2	118.0	1,283.2	456.6	1,739.8	9.2	73.8
Queensland	766.2	94.0	860.2	71.9	13.5	85.3	945.5	317.2	1,262.7	9.0	74.9
South Australia	323.1	45.7	368.8	37.9	3.5	41.5	410.3	164.8	575.0	10.1	71.3
Western Australia	432.8	49.8	482.6	30.0	3.4	33.4	516.0	152.7	668.7	6.5	77.2
Tasmania	101.2	13.7	114.9	11.3	* 0.9	12.2	127.2	53.4	180.6	9.6	70.4
Northern Territory	40.3	4.6	44.9	3.8	* 0.4	4.3	49.2	13.7	62.9	8.7	78.3
Australian Capital Territory	73.2	12.4	85.6	5.0	1.6	6.7	92.3	20.7	113.0	7.2	81.7
Australia	4,204.5	499.7	4,704.2	383.1	49.3	432.4	5,136.6	1,825.4	6,962.0	8.4	73.8
FEMALES											
New South Wales	714.0	474.4	1,188.4	59.1	21.1	80.2	1,268.6	1,173.9	2,442.5	6.3	51.9
Victoria	520.4	389.0	909.4	50.4	23.8	74.1	983.5	831.5	1,815.1	7.5	54.2
Queensland	380.1	276.9	657.0	38.8	15.5	54.3	711.4	574.2	1,285.6	7.6	55.3
South Australia	150.3	137.9	288.2	18.3	6.7	25.0	313.2	282.7	595.9	8.0	52.6
Western Australia	186.2	164.5	350.7	20.8	8.6	29.4	380.1	294.6	674.7	7.7	56.3
Tasmania	44.9	42.0	86.8	4.7	2.4	7.1	93.9	92.8	186.7	7.5	50.3
Northern Territory	23.9	11.9	35.8	1.9	* 0.8	2.7	38.5	21.9	60.5	7.0	63.7
Australian Capital Territory	45.1	27.8	72.9	2.9	1.6	4.4	77.3	40.2	117.5	5.7	65.8
Australia	2,064.9	1,524.4	3,589.3	196.8	80.4	277.2	3,866.5	3,312.0	7,178.5	7.2	53.9
PERSONS											
New South Wales	2,144.7	625.7	2,770.4	176.4	34.7	211.1	2,981.5	1,820.3	4,801.8	7.1	62.1
Victoria	1,557.5	517.2	2,074.7	156.1	36.0	192.1	2,266.7	1,288.2	3,554.9	8.5	63.8
Queensland	1,146.3	370.9	1,517.2	110.7	29.0	139.7	1,656.9	891.4	2,548.3	8.4	65.0
South Australia	473.4	183.6	657.0	56.2	10.3	66.5	723.5	447.5	1,170.9	9.2	61.8
Western Australia	619.0	214.3	833.3	50.8	12.0	62.8	896.1	447.3	1,343.4	7.0	66.7
Tasmania	146.1	55.7	201.8	16.0	3.3	19.3	221.1	146.2	367.3	8.7	60.2
Northern Territory	64.2	16.5	80.7	5.7	1.3	7.0	87.7	35.6	123.3	8.0	71.1
Australian Capital Territory	118.2	40.2	158.5	7.9	3.2	11.1	169.6	61.0	230.5	6.5	73.6
Australia	6,269.5	2,024.1	8,293.6	579.9	129.7	709.6	9,003.1	5,137.4	14,140.5	7.9	63.7

TABLE 6. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER:  
STATE CAPITAL CITIES, JULY 1995

Capital city	Employed		Unemployed		Total	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate - per cent -	Participation rate
	Full-time workers	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work						
	- '000 -									
MALES										
Sydney	926.7	1,019.4	67.3	8.6	75.9	1,095.3	381.2	1,476.5	6.9	74.2
Melbourne	756.5	847.3	75.2	10.9	86.1	933.4	316.7	1,250.0	9.2	74.7
Brisbane	350.1	396.7	31.8	6.9	38.7	435.4	139.9	575.3	8.9	75.7
Adelaide	231.9	264.5	28.8	3.0	31.9	296.4	126.5	422.9	10.8	70.1
Perth	304.5	342.0	23.1	* 2.6	25.7	367.8	118.0	485.8	7.0	75.7
Hobart	41.8	47.1	4.2	* 0.5	4.7	51.7	21.3	73.1	9.0	70.8
Total	2,611.5	2,917.0	230.5	32.4	262.9	3,179.9	1,103.6	4,283.5	8.3	74.2
FEMALES										
Sydney	503.8	777.9	37.0	13.2	50.2	828.1	710.9	1,538.9	6.1	53.8
Melbourne	403.8	667.8	34.1	17.8	51.8	719.6	591.5	1,311.1	7.2	54.9
Brisbane	192.7	317.7	14.5	8.3	22.8	340.5	258.8	599.3	6.7	56.8
Adelaide	114.7	214.6	14.2	5.1	19.4	234.0	214.5	448.4	8.3	52.2
Perth	144.5	266.7	16.0	5.9	21.8	288.5	219.3	507.9	7.6	56.8
Hobart	20.0	38.2	1.0	1.0	2.0	40.2	37.4	77.6	5.1	51.8
Total	1,379.4	2,282.9	116.8	51.3	168.1	2,451.0	2,032.3	4,483.2	6.9	54.7
PERSONS										
Sydney	1,430.5	1,797.3	104.3	21.8	126.1	1,923.4	1,092.1	3,015.4	6.6	63.8
Melbourne	1,160.3	1,515.1	109.3	28.6	137.9	1,653.0	908.1	2,561.1	8.3	64.5
Brisbane	542.8	714.4	46.3	15.2	61.5	775.9	398.6	1,174.5	7.9	66.1
Adelaide	346.5	479.1	43.1	8.2	51.3	530.3	341.0	871.3	9.7	60.9
Perth	449.0	608.7	39.1	8.5	47.6	656.3	337.3	993.6	7.3	66.1
Hobart	61.8	85.3	5.2	1.5	6.7	92.0	58.7	150.7	7.3	61.0
Total	3,990.9	5,199.9	347.3	83.7	431.0	5,630.9	3,135.9	8,766.8	7.7	64.2

TABLE 7. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER:  
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY, JULY 1995

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY, JULY 1993							
				Persons			
	Males	Females		Aged	Aged	Aged	Total
		Married	Total	15-19	20-24	25 and over	
— '000 —							
Employed	85.6	43.5	72.9	12.0	23.2	123.2	158.5
Full-time workers	73.2	27.7	45.1	3.3	17.2	97.7	118.2
Part-time workers	12.4	15.9	27.8	8.7	6.1	25.5	40.2
Unemployed	6.7	1.1	4.4	3.2	2.7	5.2	11.1
Looking for full-time work	5.0	* 0.7	2.9	1.3	2.1	4.5	7.9
Looking for part-time work	1.6	* 0.4	1.6	1.8	* 0.6	* 0.7	3.2
Labour force	92.3	44.7	77.3	15.2	25.9	128.4	169.6
Not in labour force	20.7	22.0	40.2	8.8	4.3	47.9	61.0
Aged 15-19 attending school	3.9	* 0.0	3.2	7.0	..	..	7.0
Civilian population	113.0	66.6	117.5	24.0	30.2	176.3	230.5
— per cent —							
Unemployment rate	7.2	2.6	5.7	20.8	10.4	4.1	6.5
Looking for full-time work	6.4	* 2.6	5.9	28.7	10.7	4.4	6.3
Participation rate	81.7	67.0	65.8	63.3	85.8	72.8	73.6
Employment/population ratio	75.8	65.3	62.0	50.1	76.9	69.9	68.7
— number —							
Average weekly hours worked by employed persons	35.3	26.6	26.5	18.4	30.8	32.5	31.2
Average duration of unemployment (weeks)	40.7	* 50.6	32.8	24.1	36.8	46.1	37.6

TABLE 8. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, STATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES

Month	Males						Females						Persons					
	Employed			Unemp.			Employed			Unemp.			Employed			Unemp.		
	Full-time workers	Total	'000	Labour force	Unemp. rate	Partic ipation	Full-time workers	Total	'000	Labour force	Unemp. rate	Partic ipation	Full-time workers	Total	'000	Labour force	Unemp. rate	Partic ipation
					- per cent -						- per cent -						- per cent -	
NEW SOUTH WALES																		
1994 —																		
May	1,352.1	1,501.9	177.5	1,679.4	10.6	72.2	683.6	1,129.5	108.5	1,238.0	8.8	51.3	2,035.7	2,631.4	286.0	2,917.4	9.8	61.6
June	1,350.9	1,512.5	172.9	1,685.4	10.3	72.4	688.2	1,124.0	116.9	1,240.9	9.4	51.4	2,039.0	2,636.5	289.9	2,926.4	9.9	61.7
July	1,360.7	1,520.9	162.1	1,683.0	9.6	72.2	691.0	1,131.0	116.2	1,247.2	9.3	51.6	2,051.7	2,652.0	278.3	2,930.3	9.5	61.7
August	1,358.1	1,527.9	157.2	1,685.1	9.3	72.2	691.0	1,120.8	107.4	1,228.2	8.7	50.8	2,049.2	2,648.7	264.6	2,913.3	9.1	61.3
September	1,370.7	1,534.1	163.0	1,697.1	9.6	72.7	706.0	1,156.6	110.0	1,266.7	8.7	52.3	2,076.7	2,690.7	273.1	2,963.8	9.2	62.3
October	1,361.3	1,536.4	150.4	1,686.8	8.9	72.2	703.8	1,143.3	106.7	1,250.0	8.5	51.6	2,065.1	2,679.8	257.1	2,936.8	8.8	61.7
November	1,373.0	1,536.3	153.1	1,689.4	9.1	72.2	700.6	1,147.5	106.4	1,253.9	8.5	51.7	2,073.6	2,683.8	259.5	2,943.3	8.8	61.8
December	1,382.8	1,547.3	150.5	1,697.8	8.9	72.5	700.2	1,156.4	108.5	1,264.9	8.6	52.1	2,083.0	2,703.7	259.0	2,962.7	8.7	62.1
1995 —																		
January	1,389.8	1,559.6	154.7	1,714.3	9.0	73.1	694.6	1,159.9	102.7	1,262.6	8.1	52.0	2,084.4	2,719.4	257.5	2,976.9	8.6	62.4
February	1,408.3	1,572.1	144.4	1,716.5	8.4	73.2	685.7	1,147.7	116.3	1,264.0	9.2	52.0	2,094.0	2,719.8	260.7	2,980.6	8.7	62.4
March	1,402.3	1,559.6	144.4	1,704.0	8.5	72.5	675.1	1,147.5	102.9	1,250.3	8.2	51.4	2,077.4	2,707.1	247.3	2,954.3	8.4	61.8
April	1,401.7	1,570.6	136.6	1,707.1	8.0	72.6	699.8	1,167.7	92.2	1,259.8	7.3	51.7	2,101.5	2,738.2	228.8	2,967.0	7.7	62.0
May	1,405.5	1,570.8	141.1	1,711.9	8.2	72.7	699.9	1,161.3	93.9	1,255.1	7.5	51.5	2,105.4	2,732.0	235.0	2,967.1	7.9	61.9
June	1,417.4	1,579.2	136.2	1,715.5	7.9	72.8	709.3	1,191.1	89.1	1,280.2	7.0	52.5	2,126.7	2,770.3	225.4	2,995.7	7.5	62.4
July	1,423.9	1,573.8	137.0	1,710.8	8.0	72.5	708.4	1,181.6	83.6	1,265.2	6.6	51.8	2,132.3	2,755.4	220.6	2,976.0	7.4	62.0
VICTORIA																		
1994 —																		
May	1,012.5	1,129.6	143.1	1,272.7	11.2	73.8	475.8	843.0	95.2	938.3	10.1	52.2	1,488.3	1,972.7	238.3	2,211.0	10.8	62.8
June	1,014.8	1,132.2	143.8	1,276.0	11.3	74.0	473.4	844.7	92.3	937.1	9.9	52.1	1,488.2	1,977.0	236.1	2,213.1	10.7	62.8
July	1,027.8	1,147.7	131.8	1,279.5	10.3	74.1	477.4	850.7	97.0	947.7	10.2	52.6	1,505.2	1,998.4	228.8	2,227.2	10.3	63.2
August	1,004.9	1,132.8	136.5	1,269.3	10.8	73.5	470.4	840.4	104.8	945.2	11.1	52.5	1,475.3	1,973.2	241.3	2,214.5	10.9	62.8
September	1,022.8	1,141.1	133.9	1,275.0	10.5	73.8	481.6	849.9	96.7	946.6	10.2	52.5	1,504.3	1,991.0	230.6	2,221.7	10.4	63.0
October	1,017.5	1,146.9	127.3	1,274.2	10.0	73.7	467.6	847.6	90.6	938.2	9.7	52.0	1,485.2	1,994.5	217.9	2,212.4	9.9	62.7
November	1,019.4	1,145.7	130.3	1,275.9	10.2	73.8	473.6	836.8	92.2	929.0	9.9	51.5	1,493.1	1,982.5	222.5	2,205.0	10.1	62.4
December	1,017.7	1,154.2	123.7	1,277.8	9.7	73.9	470.0	841.0	94.0	935.0	10.1	51.8	1,487.7	1,995.1	217.7	2,212.8	9.8	62.6
1995 —																		
January	1,022.1	1,152.5	126.5	1,279.0	9.9	73.9	475.0	840.6	97.1	937.7	10.4	51.9	1,497.1	1,993.0	223.6	2,216.6	10.1	62.7
February	1,039.2	1,170.1	119.9	1,289.9	9.3	74.5	486.4	860.1	89.5	949.6	9.4	52.5	1,525.6	2,030.2	209.4	2,239.5	9.3	63.3
March	1,042.0	1,174.9	113.2	1,288.0	8.8	74.3	492.6	874.0	86.5	960.6	9.0	53.1	1,534.6	2,048.9	199.7	2,248.6	8.9	63.5
April	1,045.2	1,170.8	113.9	1,284.8	8.9	74.0	497.0	884.2	81.1	965.2	8.4	53.3	1,542.2	2,055.0	195.0	2,250.0	8.7	63.4
May	1,042.1	1,170.8	115.5	1,286.3	9.0	74.0	506.9	897.5	79.2	976.8	8.1	53.9	1,549.0	2,068.3	194.7	2,263.0	8.6	63.8
June	1,035.3	1,161.6	116.3	1,278.0	9.1	73.5	515.5	901.7	79.2	980.9	8.1	54.1	1,550.8	2,063.3	195.5	2,258.8	8.7	63.6
July	1,038.9	1,162.1	123.4	1,285.5	9.6	73.9	521.3	905.8	78.1	983.9	7.9	54.2	1,560.2	2,067.9	201.5	2,269.4	8.9	63.8

TABLE 8. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, STATES, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES—continued

Month	Males					Females					Persons						
	Employed		Unemp- loyed	Labour force	Unemp- ment rate -per cent-	Employed		Unemp- loyed	Labour force	Unemp- ment rate -per cent-	Employed		Unemp- loyed	Labour force	Unemp- ment rate -per cent-		
	Full-time workers	Total				Full-time workers	Total				Full-time workers	Total					
QUEENSLAND																	
1994 —																	
May	740.5	832.0	81.1	913.1	8.9	74.9	342.8	596.7	64.1	660.8	9.7	1,083.2	1,428.7	145.3	1,573.9	9.2	63.9
June	743.2	830.2	82.5	912.8	9.0	74.7	352.3	598.8	63.4	662.2	9.6	1,095.5	1,429.0	146.0	1,575.0	9.3	63.8
July	745.2	831.7	81.9	913.6	9.0	74.5	350.1	604.6	60.8	665.4	9.1	1,095.2	1,436.3	142.7	1,579.0	9.0	63.8
August	751.9	835.3	83.2	918.5	9.1	74.7	356.8	606.8	61.2	668.0	9.2	1,108.8	1,442.1	144.4	1,586.5	9.1	63.9
September	753.1	835.7	84.2	919.8	9.2	74.7	359.4	616.6	62.5	679.1	9.2	1,112.5	1,452.3	146.7	1,598.9	9.2	64.3
October	750.9	837.1	83.7	920.8	9.1	74.6	360.2	617.9	59.5	677.4	8.8	1,111.1	1,455.0	143.2	1,598.3	9.0	64.1
November	753.0	839.9	83.4	923.3	9.0	74.6	363.8	625.1	61.1	686.2	8.9	1,116.9	1,464.9	144.5	1,609.5	9.0	64.4
December	752.9	841.7	78.8	920.5	8.6	74.2	352.5	624.3	55.5	679.8	8.2	1,105.3	1,466.0	134.3	1,600.3	8.4	63.9
1995 —																	
January	761.8	844.2	78.9	923.1	8.5	74.2	335.8	626.5	57.9	684.4	8.5	1,097.6	1,470.7	136.8	1,607.4	8.5	64.0
February	765.5	852.2	82.2	934.4	8.8	74.9	354.6	641.0	61.9	702.9	8.8	1,120.1	1,493.2	144.1	1,637.3	8.8	65.0
March	762.6	854.9	82.9	937.8	8.8	75.0	360.5	644.8	64.0	708.8	9.0	1,123.1	1,499.7	146.8	1,646.6	8.9	65.2
April	773.1	864.0	81.2	945.2	8.6	75.4	377.4	655.7	57.2	712.9	8.0	1,150.5	1,519.7	138.4	1,658.1	8.3	65.5
May	762.2	856.6	90.4	947.0	9.5	75.4	373.5	647.1	63.3	710.4	8.9	1,135.6	1,503.7	153.7	1,657.4	9.3	65.3
June	763.7	859.6	85.5	945.1	9.0	75.0	382.0	656.4	61.7	718.1	8.6	1,145.7	1,516.0	147.2	1,663.2	8.9	65.4
July	764.3	857.8	87.5	945.3	9.3	74.9	380.3	660.1	55.0	715.1	7.7	1,144.7	1,517.9	142.5	1,660.4	8.6	65.2
SOUTH AUSTRALIA																	
1994 —																	
May	325.4	363.4	44.9	408.3	11.0	71.4	144.5	274.8	31.3	306.2	10.2	469.9	638.2	76.2	714.5	10.7	61.3
June	325.2	362.2	46.3	408.5	11.3	71.4	146.8	273.0	33.1	306.1	10.8	471.9	635.2	79.4	714.6	11.1	61.3
July	325.4	366.7	43.5	410.3	10.6	71.7	147.9	285.0	32.8	317.7	10.3	473.4	651.7	76.3	728.0	10.5	62.4
August	329.5	366.5	44.8	411.4	10.9	71.8	148.2	280.7	30.6	311.4	9.8	477.6	647.3	75.5	722.8	10.4	62.0
September	329.9	365.7	44.7	410.4	10.9	71.6	149.7	281.7	30.7	312.4	9.8	479.7	647.4	75.4	722.8	10.4	61.9
October	327.6	366.0	44.5	410.4	10.8	71.6	151.2	280.8	30.2	311.0	9.7	478.8	646.7	74.7	721.4	10.4	61.8
November	323.8	363.9	44.1	408.0	10.8	71.1	154.3	281.4	30.9	312.3	9.9	478.1	645.3	75.0	720.3	10.4	61.7
December	318.0	360.8	44.4	405.2	11.0	70.6	150.8	282.0	28.2	310.2	9.1	468.8	642.8	72.6	715.4	10.2	61.2
1995 —																	
January	320.9	361.9	45.4	407.3	11.2	71.0	151.9	280.1	24.2	304.3	8.0	472.7	641.9	69.6	711.6	9.8	60.9
February	327.3	372.7	42.1	414.8	10.2	72.3	151.9	282.5	27.6	310.1	8.9	479.2	655.2	69.7	724.9	9.6	62.0
March	316.5	363.3	44.6	407.9	10.9	71.0	151.9	280.5	29.0	309.6	9.4	468.4	643.8	73.6	717.5	10.3	61.3
April	320.9	367.9	43.6	411.6	10.6	71.6	150.6	281.8	28.1	309.9	9.1	471.5	649.7	71.8	721.5	9.9	61.7
May	322.7	367.4	44.4	411.8	10.8	71.7	158.5	289.0	26.4	315.4	8.4	481.2	656.5	70.8	727.2	9.7	62.1
June	314.9	365.3	48.7	414.0	11.8	72.0	150.6	288.2	26.7	314.9	8.5	465.5	653.5	75.4	729.0	10.3	62.3
July	323.1	369.5	42.6	412.1	10.3	71.7	151.5	290.1	27.0	317.1	8.5	474.6	659.6	69.6	729.2	9.5	62.3



TABLE 8. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, STATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES—continued.

Month	Males				Females				Persons			
	Employed		Unemp.		Employed		Unemp.		Employed		Unemp.	
	Full-time workers	Total	LOYED '000	rate -per cent-	Full-time workers	Total	LOYED '000	rate -per cent-	Full-time workers	Total	LOYED '000	rate -per cent-
WESTERN AUSTRALIA												
1994—												
May	411.3	460.0	40.8	500.8	8.2	76.7	178.4	325.4	31.7	357.1	8.9	54.2
June	411.2	458.3	42.5	500.8	8.5	76.6	178.2	327.3	33.8	361.1	9.4	54.7
July	416.0	463.8	41.8	505.5	8.3	77.2	180.0	336.9	29.2	366.0	8.0	55.4
August	416.2	462.6	40.5	503.1	8.0	76.7	180.2	335.3	28.3	363.5	7.8	54.9
September	416.1	464.1	39.8	503.9	7.9	76.7	180.8	333.4	31.0	364.5	8.5	55.0
October	410.4	463.9	38.1	502.0	7.6	76.3	184.3	341.4	27.8	369.2	7.5	55.6
November	412.0	468.3	40.1	508.4	7.9	77.1	186.2	340.2	28.4	368.5	7.7	55.4
December	415.8	471.0	37.6	508.6	7.4	77.0	185.5	345.7	26.3	372.0	7.1	55.8
1995—												
January	416.8	472.5	39.9	512.5	7.8	77.5	183.2	344.4	26.4	370.8	7.1	55.6
February	417.1	466.6	46.0	512.6	9.0	77.4	192.1	349.2	26.0	375.2	6.9	56.1
March	423.2	476.4	37.3	513.8	7.3	77.4	188.3	350.3	26.9	377.2	7.1	56.3
April	426.1	479.3	41.2	520.6	7.9	78.3	196.7	359.0	24.8	383.8	6.5	57.2
May	426.3	476.6	38.7	515.3	7.5	77.3	194.8	358.5	27.7	386.2	7.2	57.5
June	430.3	477.8	36.1	513.9	7.0	77.0	186.0	351.2	29.2	380.4	7.7	56.5
July	432.4	479.7	33.9	513.6	6.6	76.8	185.2	351.9	32.6	384.4	8.5	57.0
TASMANIA												
1994—												
May	100.1	112.5	16.2	128.7	12.6	71.6	42.1	83.4	9.1	92.5	9.8	49.7
June	101.5	112.4	14.2	126.7	11.2	70.4	40.6	83.2	7.5	90.7	8.2	48.7
July	100.7	112.5	14.7	127.2	11.5	70.7	41.2	82.9	9.2	92.0	10.0	49.4
August	99.5	112.4	14.5	126.9	11.4	70.5	40.6	80.9	7.9	88.7	8.9	47.7
September	99.3	112.9	15.0	127.9	11.7	71.0	41.6	82.2	8.8	91.0	9.7	48.9
October	99.6	115.3	14.2	129.6	11.0	72.0	41.0	80.3	9.3	89.5	10.3	48.1
November	100.5	113.5	15.0	128.5	11.7	71.4	43.8	81.4	9.6	91.0	10.6	48.9
December	100.7	114.6	14.9	129.5	11.5	71.9	43.2	80.7	9.2	89.9	10.2	48.2
1995—												
January	100.6	113.8	15.4	129.1	11.9	71.6	44.2	83.5	10.3	93.8	11.0	50.3
February	99.0	112.2	16.3	128.5	12.7	71.3	43.9	82.5	9.4	91.9	10.2	49.3
March	100.8	114.2	14.0	128.3	10.9	71.1	45.6	85.0	8.8	93.8	9.4	50.2
April	99.4	114.5	14.9	129.4	11.5	71.7	46.4	88.3	7.5	95.8	7.8	51.4
May	99.6	114.1	15.0	129.1	11.6	71.6	44.4	86.6	8.4	94.9	8.8	50.9
June	100.2	113.4	14.3	127.7	11.2	70.8	46.1	85.8	6.4	92.2	6.9	49.4
July	100.9	114.3	12.8	127.1	10.1	70.4	44.7	86.9	7.1	94.0	7.5	50.3

TABLE 9. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, STATES AND TERRITORIES: TREND SERIES

Month	Males					Females					Persons							
	Employed		Unemp- '000	Labour force	Partic- ipation rate - per cent -	Employed		Unemp- '000	Labour force	Partic- ipation rate - per cent -	Employed		Unemp- '000	Labour force	Partic- ipation rate - per cent -			
	Full-time workers	Total				Full-time workers	Total				Full-time workers	Total						
NEW SOUTH WALES																		
1994 —																		
May	1,350.8	1,507.3	175.1	1,682.5	10.4	72.3	686.0	1,125.6	113.5	1,239.0	9.2	51.4	2,036.8	2,632.9	288.6	2,921.5	9.9	61.7
June	1,354.0	1,513.1	170.6	1,683.7	10.1	72.3	688.6	1,127.4	113.2	1,240.6	9.1	51.4	2,042.6	2,640.5	283.8	2,924.3	9.7	61.7
July	1,357.2	1,519.3	165.6	1,684.9	9.8	72.3	692.0	1,130.4	112.3	1,242.7	9.0	51.4	2,049.2	2,649.7	277.9	2,927.6	9.5	61.7
August	1,360.2	1,525.2	161.0	1,686.1	9.5	72.3	696.1	1,135.0	110.8	1,245.9	8.9	51.5	2,056.3	2,660.2	271.8	2,932.0	9.3	61.7
September	1,363.8	1,531.1	157.3	1,688.4	9.3	72.3	699.9	1,140.8	109.3	1,250.0	8.7	51.6	2,063.7	2,671.9	266.6	2,938.4	9.1	61.8
October	1,368.9	1,537.1	154.9	1,691.9	9.2	72.4	701.5	1,146.2	108.2	1,254.4	8.6	51.8	2,070.5	2,683.2	263.1	2,946.3	8.9	61.9
November	1,375.7	1,543.3	153.0	1,696.3	9.0	72.5	700.2	1,150.1	107.9	1,258.1	8.6	51.9	2,075.9	2,693.4	261.0	2,954.4	8.8	62.0
December	1,383.2	1,549.7	151.3	1,701.0	8.9	72.7	696.5	1,152.0	107.8	1,259.8	8.6	51.9	2,079.7	2,701.7	259.1	2,960.8	8.8	62.1
1995 —																		
January r	1,390.6	1,556.2	149.0	1,705.2	8.7	72.8	692.3	1,152.7	107.4	1,260.0	8.5	51.9	2,082.9	2,708.9	256.4	2,965.3	8.6	62.1
February r	1,397.0	1,562.0	146.4	1,708.4	8.6	72.8	689.9	1,154.0	105.5	1,259.5	8.4	51.8	2,086.9	2,716.1	251.9	2,967.9	8.5	62.1
March r	1,402.3	1,566.6	143.7	1,710.3	8.4	72.8	690.5	1,157.6	102.1	1,259.7	8.1	51.8	2,092.8	2,724.2	245.8	2,970.0	8.3	62.1
April r	1,406.6	1,570.0	141.0	1,711.0	8.2	72.8	693.9	1,163.0	97.8	1,260.8	7.8	51.8	2,100.5	2,733.0	238.8	2,971.8	8.0	62.1
May r	1,410.7	1,572.5	138.8	1,711.3	8.1	72.7	698.4	1,169.4	93.3	1,262.7	7.4	51.8	2,109.2	2,742.0	232.1	2,974.1	7.8	62.1
June r	1,414.8	1,574.6	137.1	1,711.7	8.0	72.6	703.2	1,175.9	89.1	1,265.0	7.0	51.8	2,118.0	2,750.5	226.2	2,976.7	7.6	62.0
July	1,418.3	1,575.8	135.7	1,711.5	7.9	72.5	707.8	1,181.9	85.7	1,267.5	6.8	51.9	2,126.0	2,757.7	221.4	2,979.1	7.4	62.0
VICTORIA																		
1994 —																		
May	1,012.7	1,130.4	144.0	1,274.4	11.3	73.9	474.0	842.3	98.4	940.7	10.5	52.5	1,486.6	1,972.7	242.3	2,215.0	10.9	62.9
June	1,015.6	1,134.5	140.7	1,275.2	11.0	73.9	474.5	845.4	97.4	942.8	10.3	52.4	1,490.0	1,979.9	238.1	2,218.0	10.7	62.9
July	1,017.3	1,137.6	137.4	1,275.0	10.8	73.9	474.7	846.7	96.9	943.6	10.3	52.4	1,491.9	1,984.4	234.2	2,218.6	10.6	62.9
August	1,017.5	1,139.8	134.5	1,274.4	10.6	73.8	474.2	846.3	96.5	942.7	10.2	52.3	1,491.7	1,986.1	231.0	2,217.1	10.4	62.9
September	1,017.0	1,141.7	132.3	1,274.0	10.4	73.8	473.3	844.5	96.1	940.6	10.2	52.2	1,490.3	1,986.2	228.4	2,214.6	10.3	62.8
October	1,017.2	1,144.4	130.3	1,274.7	10.2	73.8	472.3	842.3	95.6	938.0	10.2	52.0	1,489.5	1,986.7	225.9	2,212.7	10.2	62.7
November	1,019.0	1,148.3	128.0	1,276.4	10.0	73.8	472.2	841.4	94.8	936.2	10.1	51.9	1,491.2	1,989.8	222.8	2,212.6	10.1	62.6
December	1,022.8	1,153.7	125.4	1,279.2	9.8	74.0	474.0	843.4	93.5	936.9	10.0	51.9	1,496.8	1,997.2	218.9	2,216.1	9.9	62.7
1995 —																		
January r	1,028.3	1,159.9	122.3	1,282.2	9.5	74.1	477.8	849.4	91.7	941.1	9.7	52.1	1,506.0	2,009.3	214.0	2,223.3	9.6	62.9
February r	1,033.7	1,165.2	119.3	1,284.4	9.3	74.1	483.8	859.1	89.5	948.6	9.4	52.5	1,517.5	2,024.2	208.8	2,233.0	9.3	63.1
March r	1,038.0	1,168.3	117.2	1,285.5	9.1	74.1	491.4	870.9	86.7	957.6	9.1	52.9	1,529.3	2,039.2	203.9	2,243.0	9.1	63.3
April r	1,040.6	1,169.4	116.1	1,285.5	9.0	74.1	499.2	882.7	83.5	966.2	8.6	53.4	1,539.7	2,052.1	199.6	2,251.7	8.9	63.5
May r	1,041.5	1,168.9	116.0	1,288.9	9.0	74.0	506.6	893.0	80.7	973.7	8.3	53.7	1,548.1	2,061.8	196.7	2,258.6	8.7	63.6
June r	1,041.5	1,167.4	116.7	1,284.1	9.1	73.9	513.3	901.4	78.5	979.9	8.0	54.0	1,554.9	2,068.8	195.2	2,264.1	8.6	63.7
July	1,040.7	1,165.7	117.6	1,283.3	9.2	73.8	518.8	908.0	76.8	984.8	7.8	54.3	1,559.5	2,073.7	194.4	2,268.1	8.6	63.8

TABLE 9. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, STATES AND TERRITORIES: TREND SERIES—continued.

Month	Males				Females				Persons			
	Employed		Unemp.		Employed		Unemp.		Employed		Unemp.	
	Full-time workers	Total	Labour force	Unemp. rate - per cent.	Full-time workers	Total	Labour force	Unemp. rate - per cent.	Full-time workers	Total	Labour force	Unemp. rate - per cent.
QUEENSLAND												
1994 —												
May	738.1	826.2	910.7	9.3	74.7	596.7	63.0	659.7	1,083.9	1,422.9	147.4	1,570.4
June	742.8	829.5	912.7	9.1	74.6	599.7	62.7	662.3	1,091.6	1,429.2	145.9	1,575.0
July	746.6	832.4	915.1	9.0	74.7	604.0	62.2	666.3	1,099.6	1,436.4	145.0	1,581.4
August	749.3	834.6	917.3	9.0	74.7	608.8	61.6	670.4	1,105.8	1,443.4	144.4	1,587.7
September	751.1	836.0	918.8	9.0	74.6	613.5	60.7	674.2	1,109.4	1,449.5	143.5	1,593.0
October	752.5	837.4	920.0	9.0	74.5	617.8	59.8	677.7	1,110.0	1,455.2	142.4	1,597.6
November	754.4	839.6	921.5	8.9	74.4	622.2	59.3	681.5	1,109.3	1,461.8	141.1	1,602.9
December	757.0	842.9	924.0	8.8	74.5	627.1	59.1	686.2	1,109.7	1,470.0	140.2	1,610.2
1995 —												
January r	760.0	847.0	927.7	8.7	74.6	632.5	59.5	691.9	1,112.5	1,479.4	140.2	1,619.7
February r	762.9	851.1	932.4	8.7	74.8	638.1	60.1	698.3	1,118.3	1,489.3	141.4	1,630.7
March r	764.9	854.8	937.3	8.8	75.0	643.7	60.8	704.5	1,126.0	1,498.4	143.3	1,641.8
April r	765.8	857.4	941.5	8.9	75.1	648.7	61.0	709.7	1,133.9	1,506.1	145.1	1,651.2
May r	765.9	859.1	944.7	9.1	75.2	653.0	60.6	713.6	1,140.4	1,512.1	146.2	1,658.3
June r	765.6	860.1	947.0	9.2	75.2	656.5	60.1	716.6	1,145.4	1,516.6	146.9	1,663.5
July	764.8	860.4	948.2	9.3	75.1	659.1	59.1	718.2	1,149.0	1,519.5	146.9	1,666.4
SOUTH AUSTRALIA												
1994 —												
May	324.5	363.0	408.6	11.2	71.4	275.1	30.9	306.0	469.9	638.1	76.5	714.6
June	326.0	364.1	409.3	11.0	71.5	277.2	31.3	308.6	472.2	641.4	76.5	717.8
July	327.4	365.2	409.9	10.9	71.6	279.3	31.7	311.0	474.8	644.5	76.5	720.9
August	327.8	365.5	410.1	10.9	71.6	280.8	31.7	312.5	476.6	646.3	76.3	722.6
September	327.3	365.3	409.8	10.9	71.5	281.6	31.1	312.7	477.5	646.9	75.6	722.5
October	326.2	364.8	409.2	10.9	71.4	281.8	30.1	311.9	477.3	646.5	74.6	721.1
November	324.5	364.3	408.6	10.9	71.3	281.5	29.0	310.5	476.2	645.7	73.4	719.1
December	322.9	364.2	408.4	10.8	71.2	281.0	28.2	309.2	474.9	645.2	72.4	717.6
1995 —												
January r	321.7	364.7	408.7	10.8	71.2	280.9	27.7	308.6	473.8	645.5	71.7	717.2
February r	321.0	365.5	409.5	10.7	71.3	281.5	27.4	308.8	473.2	647.0	71.4	718.3
March r	320.7	366.3	410.5	10.8	71.5	282.6	27.3	309.9	473.1	648.9	71.5	720.4
April r	320.5	367.0	411.4	10.8	71.6	284.2	27.3	311.5	473.2	651.2	71.8	723.0
May r	320.2	367.3	412.1	10.9	71.7	286.0	27.3	313.3	473.0	653.4	72.0	725.4
June r	320.0	367.7	412.7	10.9	71.8	287.8	27.2	315.0	472.9	655.5	72.2	727.6
July	319.7	367.8	412.9	10.9	71.8	289.4	27.1	316.6	472.5	657.2	72.2	729.5

TABLE 9. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, STATES AND TERRITORIES: TREND SERIES—continued.

Month	Males				Females				Persons			
	Employed		Unemp-		Employed		Unemp-		Employed		Unemp-	
	Full-time workers	Total	Unemp- loyed '000-	Labour force '000-	Full-time workers	Total	Unemp- loyed '000-	Labour force '000-	Full-time workers	Total	Unemp- loyed '000-	Labour force '000-
			rate -per cent-				rate -per cent-				rate -per cent-	
WESTERN AUSTRALIA												
1994—												
May	412.7	460.0	41.7	501.8	8.3	76.9	328.3	31.0	359.3	590.4	788.3	72.7
June	413.4	460.8	41.4	502.2	8.2	76.8	330.0	30.9	360.9	591.9	790.7	72.3
July	413.9	461.5	41.0	502.6	8.2	76.8	332.1	30.6	362.7	593.5	793.7	71.6
August	414.1	462.8	40.3	503.1	8.0	76.7	334.6	30.0	364.6	594.9	797.3	70.4
September	414.0	464.3	39.7	504.0	7.9	76.7	337.0	29.2	366.2	596.0	801.3	69.0
October	413.7	465.8	39.4	505.2	7.8	76.8	339.2	28.4	367.5	596.8	805.0	67.7
November	413.8	467.4	39.4	506.8	7.8	76.9	341.3	27.6	368.9	598.1	808.7	67.0
December	414.6	469.1	39.9	509.0	7.8	77.1	343.8	27.0	370.7	600.5	812.9	66.8
1995—												
January r	416.4	470.9	40.5	511.4	7.9	77.3	346.8	26.3	373.1	604.2	817.7	66.9
February r	419.1	472.8	40.8	513.6	7.9	77.5	349.8	26.0	375.8	608.7	822.5	66.8
March r	422.0	474.5	40.5	514.9	7.9	77.6	352.2	26.2	378.4	612.9	826.6	66.7
April r	424.8	476.0	39.5	515.6	7.7	77.5	353.8	26.9	380.8	616.2	829.9	66.5
May r	427.4	477.5	38.3	515.7	7.4	77.4	354.8	27.9	382.7	618.5	832.2	66.2
June r	429.7	478.7	36.9	515.6	7.2	77.2	355.0	29.0	384.1	619.9	833.7	66.0
July	431.6	479.6	35.5	515.1	6.9	77.0	354.9	30.2	385.1	620.6	834.5	65.7
TASMANIA												
1994—												
May	100.3	112.3	15.9	128.3	12.4	71.3	82.9	8.5	91.4	141.5	195.3	24.4
June	100.3	112.4	15.3	127.6	12.0	71.0	82.7	8.4	91.1	141.3	195.1	23.7
July	100.3	112.6	14.8	127.4	11.6	70.8	82.3	8.4	90.7	141.2	195.0	23.2
August	100.1	113.0	14.5	127.5	11.4	70.9	81.8	8.5	90.4	141.2	194.9	23.0
September	100.0	113.5	14.5	127.9	11.3	71.1	81.4	8.8	90.2	141.4	194.9	23.3
October	100.0	113.8	14.7	128.5	11.4	71.3	81.1	9.1	90.2	141.9	194.8	23.8
November	100.1	113.9	14.9	128.9	11.6	71.5	81.1	9.5	90.6	142.7	195.0	24.4
December	100.2	113.9	15.1	129.1	11.7	71.6	81.7	9.6	91.3	143.5	195.6	24.7
1995—												
January r	100.2	113.8	15.2	129.1	11.8	71.6	82.7	9.6	92.2	144.3	196.5	24.8
February r	100.1	113.7	15.3	129.0	11.8	71.5	83.8	9.2	93.1	144.7	197.6	24.5
March r	99.9	113.7	15.1	128.8	11.7	71.4	85.0	8.7	93.7	145.0	198.7	23.8
April r	99.9	113.8	14.8	128.7	11.5	71.3	85.9	8.2	94.1	145.2	199.7	23.0
May r	100.0	114.0	14.5	128.4	11.3	71.2	86.5	7.7	94.2	145.4	200.5	22.1
June r	100.1	114.0	14.1	128.1	11.0	71.0	87.0	7.2	94.2	145.6	201.0	21.3
July	100.3	114.1	13.7	127.8	10.7	70.8	87.1	6.8	93.9	145.7	201.3	20.5

TABLE 9. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, STATES AND TERRITORIES: TREND SERIES—continued

Month	Males						Females						Persons					
	Employed			Unemp.			Employed			Unemp.			Employed			Unemp.		
	Full-time workers	Total	'000	Labour force	rate	Participation rate	Full-time workers	Total	'000	Labour force	rate	Participation rate	Full-time workers	Total	'000	Labour force	rate	Participation rate
NORTHERN TERRITORY																		
1994 —																		
May	37.8	41.4	3.5	44.9	7.7	72.6	22.8	31.9	2.4	34.4	7.0	58.8	60.6	73.4	5.9	79.2	7.4	65.9
June	38.0	41.9	3.5	45.4	7.7	73.4	23.0	32.5	2.5	35.0	7.1	59.8	61.0	74.4	6.0	80.4	7.4	66.8
July	38.3	42.5	3.5	46.0	7.6	74.4	23.2	33.3	2.6	35.9	7.3	61.2	61.5	75.8	6.1	81.9	7.5	67.9
August	38.7	43.2	3.5	46.7	7.6	75.4	23.5	34.2	2.8	37.0	7.5	62.9	62.3	77.4	6.3	83.7	7.5	69.3
September	39.3	43.8	3.6	47.4	7.6	76.5	24.1	35.4	2.9	38.3	7.6	65.0	63.3	79.2	6.5	85.7	7.6	70.9
October	39.8	44.5	3.6	48.1	7.6	77.6	24.8	36.6	3.0	39.6	7.5	67.0	64.6	81.1	6.6	87.7	7.6	72.4
November	40.4	45.1	3.7	48.8	7.5	78.5	25.4	37.6	3.0	40.6	7.4	68.5	65.9	82.7	6.7	89.4	7.5	73.6
December	41.0	45.7	3.6	49.4	7.4	79.4	25.9	38.1	3.0	41.1	7.3	69.2	66.9	83.8	6.6	90.5	7.3	74.4
1995 —																		
January r	41.4	46.1	3.6	49.7	7.3	79.8	26.1	38.2	2.9	41.1	7.1	69.0	67.5	84.3	6.5	90.8	7.2	74.5
February r	41.4	46.2	3.6	49.8	7.2	79.8	26.0	37.7	2.8	40.6	7.0	68.0	67.4	83.9	6.4	90.3	7.1	74.0
March r	41.2	46.0	3.6	49.7	7.3	79.4	25.6	37.1	2.8	39.9	6.9	66.7	66.8	83.1	6.4	89.5	7.1	73.2
April r	40.9	45.7	3.7	49.4	7.5	78.9	25.1	36.5	2.7	39.2	6.9	65.4	65.9	82.2	6.4	88.6	7.3	72.3
May (a) r	40.5	45.4	3.8	49.2	7.8	78.5	24.6	36.0	2.7	38.7	7.0	64.4	65.1	81.4	6.5	88.0	7.4	71.6
June (a) r	40.2	45.1	3.9	49.0	8.0	78.1	24.2	35.7	2.7	38.4	7.1	63.6	64.4	80.8	6.7	87.4	7.6	71.0
July (a)	39.9	44.8	4.1	48.9	8.3	77.8	23.9	35.5	2.7	38.2	7.1	63.2	63.8	80.3	6.8	87.1	7.8	70.6
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY																		
1994 —																		
May	72.9	83.3	6.2	89.5	7.0	80.2	46.0	70.1	5.1	75.2	6.8	64.8	118.9	153.4	11.4	164.7	6.9	72.3
June	72.7	83.2	6.2	89.4	6.9	80.0	46.6	70.5	5.2	75.7	6.9	65.2	119.3	153.7	11.4	165.1	6.9	72.4
July	72.5	83.0	6.4	89.4	7.1	79.9	47.1	71.1	5.3	76.3	6.9	65.7	119.6	154.1	11.6	165.7	7.0	72.6
August	72.3	82.9	6.6	89.5	7.4	79.9	47.3	71.6	5.3	76.9	6.9	66.1	119.6	154.5	11.9	166.4	7.2	72.8
September	72.2	82.8	6.9	89.7	7.7	79.9	47.2	71.9	5.2	77.1	6.8	66.2	119.4	154.6	12.1	166.8	7.3	72.9
October	72.2	82.7	7.1	89.7	7.9	79.9	46.8	71.9	5.1	77.0	6.6	66.1	119.0	154.6	12.2	166.8	7.3	72.9
November	72.3	82.7	7.1	89.7	7.9	79.8	46.0	71.8	5.0	76.8	6.5	65.9	118.3	154.5	12.1	166.6	7.3	72.7
December	72.3	82.6	7.0	89.6	7.8	79.6	45.1	71.6	4.9	76.5	6.4	65.6	117.4	154.2	11.9	166.1	7.2	72.5
1995 —																		
January r	72.4	82.6	6.9	89.5	7.7	79.5	44.2	71.3	4.9	76.2	6.4	65.3	116.5	153.9	11.8	165.6	7.1	72.2
February r	72.4	82.5	6.8	89.4	7.6	79.4	43.5	71.2	4.9	76.1	6.5	65.1	115.9	153.7	11.7	165.4	7.1	72.1
March r	72.4	82.6	6.8	89.4	7.6	79.5	43.3	71.3	5.0	76.2	6.5	65.2	115.7	153.9	11.8	165.7	7.1	72.2
April r	72.4	82.8	6.9	89.8	7.7	79.7	43.4	71.6	5.0	76.5	6.5	65.4	115.8	154.4	11.9	166.3	7.2	72.4
May (a) r	72.5	83.1	7.1	90.2	7.8	80.0	43.8	72.0	4.9	77.0	6.4	65.6	116.2	155.2	12.0	167.2	7.2	72.7
June (a) r	72.5	83.6	7.2	90.8	7.9	80.4	44.2	72.5	4.9	77.4	6.3	65.9	116.7	156.1	12.1	168.2	7.2	73.0
July (a)	72.6	84.0	7.4	91.3	8.1	80.8	44.7	73.1	4.8	77.8	6.1	66.2	117.3	157.0	12.1	169.1	7.2	73.4

(a) These estimates may be subject to significant revisions as data for later months become available.

TABLE 10. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, BY AGE, JULY 1995

Age group	Number ('000)					Participation rate (per cent)				
	Females					Females				
	Males	Married	Not married	Total	Persons	Males	Married	Not married	Total	Persons
15-64	5,039.6	2,305.6	1,525.2	3,830.9	8,870.5	83.7	62.7	66.8	64.3	74.0
15-19	368.3	13.3	342.4	355.8	724.1	56.6	59.8	57.6	57.7	57.1
20-24	636.3	146.6	401.3	547.9	1,184.2	87.9	70.9	80.5	77.7	82.9
25-34	1,314.5	631.3	336.3	967.6	2,282.1	93.4	64.8	76.0	68.3	80.8
35-44	1,246.6	765.2	221.5	986.7	2,233.2	92.2	71.5	73.1	71.8	81.9
45-54	1,011.5	589.0	168.6	757.6	1,769.1	89.3	69.1	68.6	69.0	79.3
55-59	305.6	122.7	38.9	161.6	467.2	74.6	40.7	40.5	40.7	57.9
60-64	156.9	37.4	16.2	53.7	210.5	45.0	15.2	15.5	15.3	30.1
65 and over	97.0	20.4	15.3	35.6	132.6	10.3	4.0	2.2	2.9	6.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,136.6</b>	<b>2,326.0</b>	<b>1,540.5</b>	<b>3,866.5</b>	<b>9,003.1</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>63.7</b>

TABLE 11. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 TO 19: FULL-TIME ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL OR A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, JULY 1995

	Employed		Unemployed			Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15-19	Unemployment rate - per cent -	Participation rate
	Full-time workers	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work - '000 -	Total					
ATTENDING NEITHER SCHOOL NOR A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL TIME (a)										
Males	148.1	176.3	46.9	* 2.8	49.7	225.9	17.5	243.4	22.0	92.8
Females	77.2	122.6	31.2	* 2.9	34.1	156.7	32.4	189.1	21.8	82.8
Persons	225.3	298.8	78.1	5.7	83.7	382.6	50.0	432.5	21.9	88.5
Left school —										
Before 1992	45.0	58.5	18.3	* 1.2	19.5	78.0	16.3	94.2	25.0	82.8
1993	93.1	115.4	22.1	* 2.1	24.2	139.6	14.3	153.9	17.3	90.7
1994 to survey date	87.2	125.0	37.6	* 2.4	40.1	165.0	16.1	181.1	24.3	91.1
Age —										
15	5.2	7.0	* 2.9	* 0.9	* 3.8	10.8	* 3.8	14.6	* 35.1	73.8
16	15.7	22.6	9.8	* 0.3	10.0	32.6	4.5	37.1	30.8	87.9
17	35.4	48.5	13.4	* 1.4	14.9	63.3	7.8	71.1	23.5	89.1
18	76.4	102.1	27.4	* 0.8	28.2	130.3	14.3	144.6	21.6	90.1
19	92.5	118.7	24.6	* 2.3	26.9	145.6	19.6	165.1	18.5	88.1
ATTENDING A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL TIME										
Males	5.2	36.6	* 1.8	4.7	6.5	43.1	36.3	79.4	15.0	54.3
Females	* 3.3	56.9	* 3.4	5.0	8.4	65.3	42.1	107.4	12.8	60.8
Persons	8.5	93.6	5.2	9.7	14.9	108.4	78.3	186.7	13.7	58.1
Left school —										
Before 1992	* 1.7	9.7	* 0.8	* 0.4	* 1.2	10.8	5.2	16.0	* 10.8	67.7
1993	4.0	39.5	* 1.2	* 3.1	4.3	43.8	27.0	70.8	9.8	61.8
1994 to survey date	* 2.8	44.4	* 3.2	6.2	9.4	53.8	46.1	100.0	17.5	53.8
Age —										
15 and 16	* 0.2	* 1.7	* 0.3	* 0.4	* 0.7	* 2.4	* 2.7	5.1	* 29.3	* 46.8
17	* 0.7	9.2	* 1.4	* 2.1	* 3.5	12.7	7.8	20.5	* 27.3	61.9
18	* 2.7	35.0	* 2.6	4.0	6.6	41.6	31.7	73.3	15.8	56.7
19	4.9	47.6	* 0.9	* 3.3	4.1	51.7	36.1	87.8	8.0	58.9
ATTENDING SCHOOL										
Males	* 3.3	79.1	* 1.7	18.5	20.2	99.3	228.3	327.6	20.4	30.3
Females	* 2.1	113.2	* 1.3	19.4	20.6	133.8	186.5	320.3	15.4	41.8
Persons	5.4	192.3	* 3.0	37.9	40.8	233.1	414.8	647.9	17.5	36.0
Age —										
15	* 1.4	58.8	* 1.1	20.3	21.4	80.2	153.6	233.8	26.7	34.3
16	* 2.7	69.9	* 1.6	9.4	10.9	80.9	129.3	210.1	13.5	38.5
17	* 1.3	53.5	* 0.3	6.5	6.8	60.3	100.3	160.5	11.2	37.5
18 and 19	* 0.0	10.1	* 0.0	* 1.7	* 1.7	11.8	31.7	43.4	* 14.5	27.1
TOTAL										
Males	156.6	292.0	50.4	26.0	76.3	368.3	282.1	650.5	20.7	56.6
Females	82.6	292.7	35.9	27.2	63.1	355.8	261.0	616.7	17.7	57.7
Persons	239.2	584.7	86.2	53.2	139.4	724.1	543.1	1,267.2	19.3	57.1
Age —										
15	6.6	65.9	4.0	21.4	25.4	91.3	158.4	249.7	27.8	36.6
16	18.7	94.1	11.7	9.8	21.5	115.6	135.5	251.1	18.6	46.0
17	37.4	111.2	15.1	10.0	25.1	136.3	115.8	252.1	18.4	54.1
18	79.2	146.2	29.9	6.2	36.2	182.4	72.1	254.6	19.8	71.7
19	97.4	167.2	25.5	5.8	31.3	198.5	61.2	259.7	15.8	76.4

(a) The components of the 'Left school' category in the 'Not in labour force' column do not add to the total because institutionalised persons are not asked the 'school attendance' question.

**TABLE 12. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 20-24: FULL-TIME ATTENDANCE AT A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, JULY 1995**

A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, JULY 1995										
	<i>Employed</i>		<i>Unemployed</i>			<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Not in labour force</i>	<i>Civilian population aged 20-24</i>	<i>Unemployment rate - per cent -</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>
	<i>Full-time workers</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Looking for full-time work</i>	<i>Looking for part-time work - '000 -</i>	<i>Total</i>					
NOT ATTENDING A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL TIME										
Males	468.5	514.0	65.0	* 2.5	67.4	581.4	32.6	614.0	11.6	94.7
Females	344.1	441.3	41.3	4.4	45.7	487.0	107.3	594.3	9.4	81.9
Persons	812.6	955.3	106.2	6.9	113.1	1,068.4	139.9	1,208.3	10.6	88.4
Age —										
20	121.4	148.0	20.3	* 1.9	22.2	170.2	19.8	190.0	13.1	89.6
21	145.1	174.6	24.9	* 1.1	26.0	200.6	24.6	225.2	13.0	89.1
22	160.7	191.0	20.1	* 0.9	21.0	211.9	27.0	239.0	9.9	88.7
23	183.8	213.4	22.1	* 1.3	23.4	236.8	31.9	268.7	9.9	88.1
24	201.7	228.2	18.8	* 1.7	20.6	248.8	36.5	285.3	8.3	87.2
ATTENDING A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL TIME										
Males	11.5	46.5	* 2.4	5.9	8.4	54.9	54.8	109.7	15.2	50.0
Females	5.9	54.5	* 1.2	5.2	6.4	60.9	49.8	110.8	10.5	55.0
Persons	17.4	101.0	* 3.7	11.1	14.8	115.8	104.7	220.5	12.8	52.5
Age —										
20	5.5	41.8	* 0.9	4.6	5.5	47.3	31.1	78.4	11.6	60.3
21	5.0	25.8	* 1.6	* 1.3	* 2.9	28.7	22.2	50.9	* 10.3	56.3
22	* 2.7	18.4	* 0.0	* 2.1	* 2.1	20.5	24.7	45.2	* 10.1	45.4
23	* 1.4	7.4	* 0.9	* 2.4	* 3.3	10.6	18.5	29.2	* 30.7	36.5
24	* 2.7	7.6	* 0.3	* 0.7	* 1.0	8.6	8.2	16.8	* 11.7	51.3
TOTAL										
Males	480.0	560.5	67.4	8.4	75.8	636.3	87.4	723.7	11.9	87.9
Females	350.0	495.8	42.5	9.6	52.1	547.9	157.1	705.0	9.5	77.7
Persons	830.0	1,056.3	109.9	18.0	127.9	1,184.2	244.6	1,428.7	10.8	82.9
Age —										
20	126.9	189.8	21.2	6.5	27.7	217.5	50.9	268.4	12.7	81.0
21	150.1	200.4	26.5	* 2.4	28.9	229.3	46.9	276.2	12.6	83.0
22	163.4	209.4	20.1	* 3.0	23.0	232.5	51.7	284.2	9.9	81.8
23	185.2	220.8	23.0	* 3.7	26.7	247.5	50.4	297.9	10.8	83.1
24	204.3	235.8	19.1	* 2.5	21.6	257.4	44.7	302.1	8.4	85.2

**TABLE 13. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES(a), BY AGE AND BIRTHPLACE, JULY 1995**  
(per cent)

<i>Age group</i>	<i>Born in Australia</i>			<i>Born outside Australia</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
15-64	84.9	66.8	75.8	82.0	57.6	70.0
15-19	59.9	60.5	60.2	40.1	39.9	40.0
20-24	90.7	80.8	85.8	73.7	60.8	67.3
25-34	94.2	70.0	82.1	92.7	63.2	77.9
35-44	93.1	73.2	83.0	91.7	68.9	80.3
45-54	89.5	70.6	80.1	90.3	66.0	78.6
55-59	76.1	43.7	59.9	72.6	35.6	54.8
60-64	47.0	16.3	31.2	42.3	13.4	28.5
65 and over	11.6	3.4	6.9	9.3	2.7	5.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>59.7</b>

(a) Calculated using population estimates which exclude those in institutions.

TABLE 14. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE BY BIRTHPLACE(a), JULY 1995

	<i>Employed</i>		<i>Unemployed</i>		<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>Participation rate(b)</i>
	<i>Full-time workers</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Looking for full-time work</i>	<i>Total</i>			
			<i>- '000 -</i>			<i>- per cent -</i>	
<b>MALES</b>							
Born in Australia	3,143.9	3,532.2	261.8	299.7	3,832.0	7.8	76.1
Born outside Australia	1,060.7	1,172.0	121.3	132.7	1,304.6	10.2	70.7
Main English Speaking Countries	479.9	524.6	35.5	38.9	563.5	6.9	75.3
Other Countries	580.8	647.4	85.8	93.8	741.1	12.7	67.6
Oceania	116.1	126.2	11.5	12.4	138.6	9.0	85.8
New Zealand	93.3	101.2	8.5	8.9	110.1	8.1	86.4
Europe and the Former USSR	642.7	704.1	57.9	61.7	765.8	8.1	67.1
Germany	30.6	32.9	5.0	5.0	37.9	13.1	64.1
Greece	31.2	35.0	* 1.4	* 1.4	36.4	* 3.9	58.4
Italy	68.4	73.8	5.7	6.3	80.1	7.9	57.1
Netherlands	26.2	28.9	* 0.6	* 0.6	29.5	* 2.1	68.1
UK and Ireland	346.5	377.6	25.3	27.4	405.0	6.8	72.1
Former Yugoslav Republics	50.4	54.9	7.4	7.6	62.5	12.1	67.6
The Middle East and North Africa	44.3	50.9	14.0	15.0	65.8	22.7	69.9
Lebanon	16.2	18.5	7.4	7.8	26.3	29.8	72.3
Southeast Asia	89.4	99.8	21.3	24.6	124.4	19.7	71.0
Malaysia	18.3	20.6	* 2.3	* 2.3	22.9	* 10.2	74.0
Philippines	12.2	13.1	* 0.6	* 0.9	14.0	* 6.3	68.0
Viet Nam	33.3	36.8	14.3	16.5	53.3	31.0	75.8
Northeast Asia	51.0	58.6	5.4	5.7	64.3	8.9	66.9
China	26.0	29.0	* 3.4	* 3.7	32.7	* 11.3	74.2
The Americas	42.3	48.7	* 2.4	* 2.9	51.6	* 5.6	83.6
Other	74.8	83.6	8.8	10.4	93.9	11.0	81.8
India	19.8	22.2	* 1.1	* 1.6	23.7	* 6.6	80.3
<b>FEMALES</b>							
Born in Australia	1,575.1	2,794.5	138.1	200.7	2,995.2	6.7	57.1
Born outside Australia	489.9	794.8	58.7	76.5	871.3	8.8	48.4
Main English Speaking Countries	223.7	371.7	17.3	22.3	394.1	5.7	55.2
Other Countries	266.1	423.1	41.4	54.1	477.2	11.3	43.9
Oceania	58.6	90.6	6.7	7.8	98.4	7.9	62.4
New Zealand	44.6	70.2	4.7	5.1	75.3	6.8	63.7
Europe and the Former USSR	260.6	447.3	26.2	34.8	482.1	7.2	45.4
Germany	14.5	25.6	* 0.9	* 1.7	27.3	* 6.1	44.3
Greece	10.7	21.9	* 2.3	* 2.8	24.7	* 11.4	41.2
Italy	17.1	31.3	* 1.5	* 1.7	33.0	* 5.2	27.4
Netherlands	8.2	17.9	* 0.7	* 1.2	19.2	* 6.5	48.3
UK and Ireland	156.3	263.3	10.3	14.6	277.9	5.3	51.8
Former Yugoslav Republics	23.5	33.5	* 3.0	* 3.7	37.2	* 9.9	46.2
The Middle East and North Africa	15.1	25.0	4.9	7.1	32.1	22.1	35.6
Lebanon	5.0	8.6	* 1.0	* 1.9	10.5	* 18.4	30.6
Southeast Asia	62.0	87.0	9.6	13.0	100.0	13.0	48.3
Malaysia	13.7	17.9	* 0.9	* 1.1	19.1	* 6.0	60.2
Philippines	15.0	24.8	* 0.9	* 1.6	26.4	* 5.9	54.6
Viet Nam	14.8	19.0	6.1	6.5	25.5	25.4	39.6
Northeast Asia	32.3	45.6	* 3.2	4.0	49.6	8.0	47.8
China	16.3	21.5	* 1.5	* 1.5	23.0	* 6.6	51.4
The Americas	25.3	40.3	* 2.1	* 2.8	43.2	* 6.6	65.6
Other	36.1	59.0	6.0	7.0	66.0	10.6	58.6
India	11.3	15.0	* 1.4	* 1.6	16.7	* 9.8	52.4
<b>PERSONS</b>							
Born in Australia	4,719.0	6,326.7	399.9	500.4	6,827.1	7.3	66.4
Born outside Australia	1,550.5	1,966.8	180.0	209.1	2,176.0	9.6	59.7
Main English Speaking Countries	703.6	896.4	52.8	61.2	957.6	6.4	65.5
Other Countries	846.9	1,070.5	127.2	147.9	1,218.4	12.1	55.8
Oceania	174.7	216.9	18.2	20.2	237.1	8.5	74.2
New Zealand	137.9	171.4	13.2	14.0	185.4	7.6	75.5
Europe and the Former USSR	903.2	1,151.4	84.1	96.5	1,247.9	7.7	56.6
Germany	45.1	58.5	5.8	6.6	65.2	10.2	54.0
Greece	41.9	56.9	* 3.7	4.2	61.1	6.9	50.0
Italy	85.5	105.1	7.3	8.1	113.1	7.1	43.4
Netherlands	34.5	46.8	* 1.3	* 1.9	48.7	* 3.8	58.6
UK and Ireland	502.8	640.9	35.6	42.0	682.9	6.2	62.2
Former Yugoslav Republics	73.9	88.4	10.4	11.2	99.7	11.3	57.7
The Middle East and North Africa	59.4	75.9	18.8	22.0	97.9	22.5	53.1
Lebanon	21.2	27.1	8.4	9.8	36.8	26.5	52.1
Southeast Asia	151.4	186.8	30.9	37.6	224.4	16.7	58.7
Malaysia	31.9	38.5	* 3.3	* 3.5	42.0	* 8.3	67.0
Philippines	27.2	37.9	* 1.5	* 2.4	40.4	* 6.0	58.6
Viet Nam	48.1	55.8	20.5	23.0	78.8	29.2	58.5
Northeast Asia	83.3	104.2	8.6	9.7	113.9	8.5	57.0
China	42.3	50.5	5.0	5.2	55.7	9.3	62.7
The Americas	67.5	89.1	4.5	5.7	94.8	6.0	74.3
Other	110.9	142.6	14.8	17.4	159.9	10.9	70.3
India	31.0	37.2	* 2.5	* 3.2	40.4	* 7.9	65.8

(a) See paragraph 49 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Calculated using population estimates which exclude those in institutions.



TABLE 15. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA: BIRTHPLACE AND PERIOD OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA, JULY 1995

Period of arrival	Born outside Australia												
	Oceania		Europe & the Former USSR		The Middle East and North Africa		South-east Asia	North-east Asia	The Americas	Total			
	New Zealand	Other countries	U.K. and Ireland	Other countries	North Africa	South-east Asia	North-east Asia	The Americas	Other	Males	Married Females	Total Females	Persons
	EMPLOYED ('000)												
Before 1971	24.1	5.9	333.8	337.3	25.0	15.1	9.3	17.1	29.8	491.6	240.1	305.7	797.3
1971 — 1975	16.6	8.3	106.2	58.4	15.4	14.4	5.6	23.2	23.4	154.6	79.2	117.0	271.5
1976 — 1980	30.1	7.7	42.3	30.2	11.0	34.9	10.9	14.4	15.1	108.6	56.7	88.0	196.6
1981 — 1985	33.5	* 3.7	58.7	32.9	7.7	48.7	14.5	9.5	15.3	129.1	66.1	95.4	224.5
1986 — 1990	45.3	11.7	62.6	31.2	10.4	52.3	46.5	13.5	38.7	188.7	85.5	123.6	312.3
1991 to survey date	21.8	8.1	37.3	20.5	6.4	21.4	17.4	11.5	20.2	99.5	45.5	65.1	164.6
UNEMPLOYED ('000)													
Before 1971	* 1.2	* 0.0	21.5	25.9	* 3.4	* 0.8	* 0.7	* 1.4	* 2.2	39.1	11.1	18.1	57.1
1971 — 1975	* 1.0	* 0.6	6.1	5.9	* 2.8	* 0.6	* 0.0	* 0.6	* 1.3	13.6	* 2.9	5.4	19.0
1976 — 1980	* 2.5	* 0.7	* 3.7	* 3.3	* 2.4	5.6	* 0.0	* 0.5	* 1.3	12.9	* 3.0	7.0	19.9
1981 — 1985	* 1.9	* 0.5	* 3.9	4.8	* 2.8	9.5	* 0.2	* 0.5	* 2.5	18.1	5.2	8.6	26.7
1986 — 1990	* 3.9	* 2.3	* 3.9	* 3.9	4.3	11.4	4.9	* 0.9	* 3.9	22.9	9.9	16.6	39.4
1991 to survey date	* 3.5	* 2.2	* 2.9	10.6	6.4	9.6	* 3.9	* 1.8	6.0	26.1	13.7	20.8	46.9
LABOUR FORCE ('000)													
Before 1971	25.3	5.9	355.3	363.2	28.4	15.9	10.0	18.5	32.0	530.7	251.2	323.8	854.5
1971 — 1975	17.7	8.9	112.3	64.3	18.1	15.1	5.6	23.8	24.8	168.2	82.1	122.4	290.5
1976 — 1980	32.6	8.4	46.0	33.5	13.4	40.4	10.9	14.8	16.5	121.4	59.7	95.0	216.5
1981 — 1985	35.5	4.2	62.6	37.8	10.5	58.3	14.6	10.0	17.8	147.2	71.4	104.0	251.2
1986 — 1990	49.2	14.0	66.5	35.1	14.8	63.7	51.4	14.4	42.7	211.5	95.4	140.2	351.7
1991 to survey date	25.3	10.3	40.3	31.1	12.8	31.1	21.3	13.3	26.2	125.6	59.1	85.9	211.5
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (per cent)													
Before 1971	* 4.7	* 0.0	6.0	7.1	* 11.9	* 5.2	* 7.3	* 7.6	* 7.0	7.4	4.4	5.6	6.7
1971 — 1975	* 5.9	* 6.3	5.5	9.2	* 15.3	* 4.2	* 0.0	* 2.5	* 5.4	8.1	* 3.5	4.4	6.5
1976 — 1980	* 7.7	* 7.9	* 8.0	* 9.8	* 17.8	13.7	* 0.0	* 3.1	* 8.2	10.6	* 5.0	7.4	9.2
1981 — 1985	* 5.4	* 12.1	* 6.2	12.8	* 26.8	16.4	* 1.0	* 5.1	* 14.3	12.3	7.3	8.3	10.6
1986 — 1990	* 7.8	* 16.5	* 5.9	* 11.2	29.2	17.8	9.5	* 6.4	* 9.2	10.8	10.4	11.8	11.2
1991 to survey date	* 14.0	* 20.9	* 7.3	34.0	49.9	31.0	* 18.4	* 13.7	22.8	20.8	23.1	24.2	22.2
PARTICIPATION RATE(a) (per cent)													
Before 1971	63.2	63.7	54.1	44.9	48.9	67.2	55.0	78.2	63.0	60.8	45.0	39.6	50.6
1971 — 1975	82.3	68.0	73.5	64.9	60.9	72.1	70.2	78.4	78.3	83.2	60.3	59.7	71.4
1976 — 1980	76.4	89.4	69.5	69.0	48.8	71.1	64.2	75.9	73.7	80.6	58.6	59.6	69.8
1981 — 1985	79.2	62.4	77.4	73.9	68.9	65.8	72.4	68.9	69.6	81.6	67.3	62.3	72.3
1986 — 1990	77.6	65.4	75.7	70.9	56.0	56.3	61.8	78.6	77.2	80.4	57.4	54.9	67.8
1991 to survey date	75.9	73.4	74.6	64.9	46.3	39.2	40.0	62.9	62.7	71.3	45.7	43.8	56.9

(a) Calculated using population estimates which exclude those in institutions.

TABLE 16. EMPLOYED PERSONS: FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS, BY AGE, JULY 1995 ('000)

	Age group								
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total
MALES									
Full-time workers	156.6	480.0	1,130.3	1,108.4	902.3	250.4	119.1	57.3	4,204.5
Part-time workers	135.3	80.5	77.3	60.8	52.0	27.4	28.3	37.9	499.7
Total	292.0	560.5	1,207.6	1,169.2	954.4	277.9	147.4	95.3	4,704.2
MARRIED FEMALES									
Full-time workers	4.7	96.2	333.8	365.4	321.1	59.7	13.4	8.4	1,202.7
Part-time workers	4.3	36.0	267.1	365.9	252.1	57.6	23.0	11.9	1,017.8
Total	8.9	132.2	600.8	731.3	573.2	117.3	36.3	20.4	2,220.4
ALL FEMALES									
Full-time workers	82.6	350.0	573.7	508.8	432.4	82.9	22.1	12.5	2,064.9
Part-time workers	210.1	145.8	330.9	420.9	292.4	71.4	29.9	22.9	1,524.4
Total	292.7	495.8	904.6	929.7	724.8	154.3	52.0	35.4	3,589.3
PERSONS									
Full-time workers	239.2	830.0	1,704.0	1,617.2	1,334.7	333.3	141.2	69.8	6,269.5
Part-time workers	345.5	226.3	408.3	481.7	344.5	98.9	58.2	60.8	2,024.1
Total	584.7	1,056.3	2,112.2	2,098.9	1,679.2	432.2	199.4	130.6	8,293.6

TABLE 17. EMPLOYED PERSONS: HOURS WORKED, JULY 1995

	Females			Total	Persons
	Males	Married	Not married		
	NUMBER EMPLOYED ('000)				
Weekly Hours worked —					
0	337.4	271.5	119.4	390.8	728.2
1-15	258.4	396.9	261.9	658.8	917.2
16-29	298.5	447.7	195.3	643.0	941.5
30-34	252.5	172.3	101.1	273.4	525.9
35-39	715.1	327.6	245.2	572.8	1,287.9
40	844.5	256.0	204.1	460.1	1,304.7
41-44	247.3	66.7	62.3	129.0	376.3
45-48	492.3	102.5	70.4	173.0	665.3
49 and over	1,258.3	179.2	109.2	288.4	1,546.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,704.2</b>	<b>2,220.4</b>	<b>1,368.9</b>	<b>3,589.3</b>	<b>8,293.6</b>
	WEEKLY HOURS WORKED				
Aggregate weekly hours worked (million)	186.5	59.5	39.2	98.7	285.2
By full-time workers	179.0	44.0	32.1	76.2	255.2
By part-time workers	7.5	15.4	7.1	22.5	30.0
Average weekly hours worked	39.6	26.8	28.7	27.5	34.4
By full-time workers	42.6	36.6	37.3	36.9	40.7
By part-time workers	15.0	15.2	14.0	14.8	14.8
Average weekly hours worked by persons who worked one hour or more in the reference week	42.7	30.5	31.4	30.9	37.7
By full-time workers	45.7	41.2	40.7	41.0	44.2
By part-time workers	16.6	17.5	15.5	16.8	16.8

TABLE 18. EMPLOYED PERSONS: EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIOS BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, JULY 1995  
(per cent)

Age group	Males			Females			Persons
	Married	Not married	Total	Married	Not married	Total	
15-19	* 62.0	44.7	44.9	40.1	47.7	47.5	46.1
20-24	86.5	75.8	77.4	64.0	73.0	70.3	73.9
25-34	90.0	80.1	85.8	61.7	68.7	63.9	74.8
35-44	90.1	73.2	86.5	68.3	65.5	67.7	77.0
45-54	87.6	70.2	84.3	67.2	61.8	66.0	75.3
55-59	70.4	55.6	67.9	39.0	38.5	38.8	53.6
60-64	45.3	29.2	42.3	14.7	15.0	14.8	28.5
65 and over	11.4	6.7	10.2	4.0	2.1	2.9	6.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>58.7</b>

TABLE 19. FULL-TIME WORKERS WHO WORKED LESS THAN 35 HOURS, BY REASON, JULY 1995  
(‘000)

Reason for working less than 35 hours	Females			Total	Persons
	Males	Married	Not married		
Leave, holiday or flextime/personal reasons	367.9	189.8	101.0	290.9	658.8
Own illness or injury	123.8	44.7	43.1	87.8	211.6
Bad weather, plant breakdown, etc.	19.7	* 1.6	* 0.6	* 2.2	21.9
Began or left job in the reference week	8.5	* 2.4	* 3.1	5.5	14.1
Stood down, on short time, insufficient work	54.4	10.4	4.2	14.6	69.0
Shift work, standard work arrangements	58.6	17.3	16.1	33.4	92.0
Other reasons	14.2	4.4	* 2.8	7.2	21.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>647.1</b>	<b>270.6</b>	<b>171.0</b>	<b>441.6</b>	<b>1,088.7</b>

TABLE 20. PART-TIME WORKERS: WHETHER PREFERRED TO WORK MORE HOURS, BY AGE, JULY 1995  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

	Age group						
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	Total
MALES							
Total	135.3	80.5	77.3	60.8	52.0	93.7	499.7
Preferred not to work more hours	95.3	42.3	35.0	32.5	25.3	75.8	306.2
Preferred to work more hours	40.1	38.3	42.3	28.3	26.8	17.8	193.5
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	11.0	22.9	22.6	14.8	13.1	8.0	92.4
MARRIED FEMALES							
Total	4.3	36.0	267.1	365.9	252.1	92.5	1,017.8
Preferred not to work more hours	* 2.3	24.3	228.1	295.5	212.9	87.0	850.1
Preferred to work more hours	* 2.0	11.7	38.9	70.3	39.2	5.5	167.7
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	* 1.8	4.3	11.1	15.4	8.0	* 0.8	41.4
ALL FEMALES							
Total	270.1	145.8	330.9	420.9	292.4	124.2	1,524.4
Preferred not to work more hours	159.2	87.9	266.1	330.5	236.9	115.1	1,195.7
Preferred to work more hours	50.9	57.9	64.8	90.4	55.5	9.2	328.7
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	21.3	26.5	23.1	22.2	15.5	* 1.4	109.9
PERSONS							
Total	345.5	226.3	408.3	481.7	344.5	217.9	2,024.1
Preferred not to work more hours	254.5	130.2	301.2	363.0	262.2	190.9	1,501.9
Preferred to work more hours	91.0	96.1	107.1	118.7	82.3	27.0	522.2
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	32.3	49.4	45.7	37.0	28.6	9.3	202.3

TABLE 21. PART-TIME WORKERS: WHETHER PREFERRED TO WORK MORE HOURS, BY HOURS WORKED, JULY 1995  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

	Hours worked by persons who worked in the reference week						Persons who did not work in the reference week	Total
	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-29	30-34		
MALES								
Total	59.0	92.2	59.6	90.0	79.6	68.8	50.5	499.7
Preferred not to work more hours	35.7	55.3	36.8	56.7	43.2	44.5	34.1	306.2
Preferred to work more hours	23.3	36.9	22.8	33.3	36.4	24.3	16.3	193.5
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	12.3	20.0	12.0	15.7	18.3	9.0	5.0	92.4
MARRIED FEMALES								
Total	99.4	143.2	129.3	178.4	217.8	112.8	136.8	1,017.8
Preferred not to work more hours	77.6	115.2	105.8	150.7	185.0	98.9	116.8	850.1
Preferred to work more hours	21.8	28.0	23.4	27.7	32.8	13.9	20.0	167.7
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	* 3.7	8.0	5.4	8.0	7.2	4.8	4.2	41.4
ALL FEMALES								
Total	168.7	250.4	203.6	257.2	302.0	164.4	184.2	1,524.4
Preferred not to work more hours	124.2	191.3	155.4	198.2	237.9	134.8	154.0	1,195.7
Preferred to work more hours	44.5	59.1	48.2	52.9	64.1	29.6	30.2	328.7
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	12.6	22.4	18.4	20.2	19.9	10.1	6.2	109.9
PERSONS								
Total	227.7	342.6	263.2	341.2	381.6	233.2	234.6	2,024.1
Preferred not to work more hours	159.9	246.6	192.1	254.9	281.0	179.3	188.1	1,501.9
Preferred to work more hours	67.8	96.0	71.1	86.2	100.6	53.9	46.5	522.2
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	25.0	42.4	30.4	35.9	38.2	19.1	11.2	202.3

TABLE 22. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: STATES, BY AGE, JULY 1995  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

Age group	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
MALES							
15-19	21.8	15.9	19.7	7.1	7.1	1.9	76.3
20-24	22.6	20.2	16.7	5.6	5.8	2.7	75.8
25-34	32.0	30.3	20.1	11.4	7.4	3.3	106.9
35-44	25.3	22.2	12.4	8.5	5.6	1.9	77.3
45 and over	29.4	29.4	16.5	8.8	7.6	2.5	96.0
Total	131.0	118.0	85.3	41.5	33.4	12.2	432.4
FEMALES							
15-19	17.1	17.3	12.9	5.9	6.4	1.7	63.1
20-24	14.4	13.5	10.2	5.4	5.4	1.8	52.1
25-34	20.7	16.0	12.6	3.9	7.4	* 1.1	63.0
35-44	17.3	14.3	10.8	5.3	6.4	1.3	57.0
45 and over	10.7	13.1	7.8	4.5	3.7	* 1.1	42.0
Total	80.2	74.1	54.3	25.0	29.4	7.1	277.2
PERSONS							
Looking for full-time work —							
15-19	26.2	16.2	19.9	9.0	9.8	2.7	86.2
20-24	32.3	29.0	23.2	9.3	9.3	4.0	109.9
25-34	45.4	42.8	27.3	13.8	11.7	4.0	148.3
35-44	36.5	31.2	19.0	12.4	10.0	2.5	114.1
45-54	23.6	26.6	13.3	7.6	6.9	1.4	80.9
55 and over	12.4	10.3	7.9	4.2	3.0	1.4	40.5
Total looking for full-time work	176.4	156.1	110.7	56.2	50.8	16.0	579.9
Total —							
15-19	38.9	33.2	32.6	13.1	13.4	3.6	139.4
20-24	37.0	33.7	26.9	10.9	11.2	4.5	127.9
25-34	52.6	46.3	32.6	15.4	14.9	4.4	169.9
35-44	42.6	36.5	23.2	13.8	12.0	3.3	134.3
45-54	25.5	29.4	15.2	8.4	7.8	2.0	89.9
55 and over	14.5	13.1	9.1	4.9	3.5	1.6	48.1
Total	211.1	192.1	139.7	66.5	62.8	19.3	709.6

TABLE 23. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15-19:  
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, JULY 1995

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, JULY 1995				
	Attending school	Not attending school		Total
		Left school before 1994	Left school 1994 to survey date	
NUMBER ('000)				
Duration of unemployment (weeks) —				
Under 4	11.6	5.0	8.6	25.2
4 and under 13	9.8	10.0	10.2	29.9
13 and under 26	5.6	7.0	9.7	22.3
26 and over	13.9	27.1	21.1	62.1
Total	40.8	49.1	49.5	139.4
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT (weeks)				
Average duration —				
Males	21.8	37.1	20.0	26.7
Females	17.7	47.3	19.8	28.5
Persons	19.7	41.6	19.9	27.5
Looking for full-time work	* 18.3	43.1	20.2	31.4
Looking for part-time work	19.8	* 31.8	18.4	21.1
Median duration —				
Males	12	26	20	20
Females	10	30	18	20
Persons	11	27	20	20
Looking for full-time work	* 8	28	20	26
Looking for part-time work	12	* 13	* 17	12

TABLE 24. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: BY AGE AND WHETHER LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME WORK, JULY 1995

JULY 1995										
	Number unemployed ('000)					Unemployment rate (per cent)				
	Males		Females		Persons	Males		Females		Persons
	Married	Total	Married	Total		Married	Total	Married	Total	
LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME WORK										
Total	167.5	383.1	73.2	196.8	579.9	5.6	8.4	5.7	8.7	8.5
Aged 15-19	* 1.3	50.4	* 3.5	35.9	86.2	* 35.8	24.3	* 42.7	30.3	26.5
Looking for first job	* 0.3	26.5	* 1.7	20.7	47.1	..	..	..	..	..
Attending school	* 0.0	* 1.7	* 0.0	* 1.3	* 3.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Attending a tertiary educational institution full time	* 0.3	* 1.8	* 0.5	* 3.4	5.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Aged 20 and over	166.2	332.7	69.7	160.9	493.6	5.5	7.6	5.5	7.5	7.6
20-24	9.4	67.4	11.9	42.5	109.9	9.5	12.3	11.0	10.8	11.7
Looking for first job	* 0.8	11.1	* 2.5	12.3	23.5	..	..	..	..	..
25-34	47.5	101.0	20.1	47.2	148.3	6.4	8.2	5.7	7.6	8.0
35-44	45.9	73.3	23.0	40.8	114.1	4.8	6.2	5.9	7.4	6.6
45-54	37.3	56.2	10.3	24.7	80.9	4.6	5.9	3.1	5.4	5.7
55 and over	26.1	34.8	4.5	5.8	40.5	6.6	7.5	5.2	4.7	6.9
Aged 15-64	167.5	382.8	73.2	196.8	579.6	5.7	8.5	5.8	8.7	8.5
LOOKING FOR PART-TIME WORK										
Total	8.1	49.3	32.4	80.4	129.7	3.9	9.0	3.1	5.0	6.0
Aged 15-19	* 0.0	26.0	* 0.9	27.2	53.2	* 0.0	16.1	* 17.7	11.5	13.4
Attending school	* 0.0	18.5	* 0.0	19.4	37.9	* 0.0	19.7	* 0.0	14.8	16.9
Attending a tertiary educational institution full time	* 0.0	4.7	* 0.0	5.0	9.7	* 0.0	12.9	* 0.0	8.6	10.2
Aged 20 and over	8.1	23.3	31.5	53.2	76.5	4.0	6.0	3.0	3.9	4.4
20-24	* 0.2	8.4	* 2.5	9.6	18.0	* 4.3	9.4	* 6.5	6.2	7.4
Attending a tertiary educational institution full time	* 0.0	5.9	* 0.6	5.2	11.1	* 0.0	14.4	* 27.1	9.7	11.7
25-34	* 2.2	5.9	10.4	15.8	21.6	* 6.7	7.1	3.8	4.5	5.0
35-44	* 1.9	4.0	11.0	16.2	20.3	* 4.4	6.2	2.9	3.7	4.0
45 and over	* 3.7	5.0	7.6	11.6	16.6	* 3.1	3.3	2.2	2.7	2.9
Aged 15-64	7.2	47.8	32.4	80.1	128.0	4.1	9.4	3.1	5.1	6.1
TOTAL										
Total	175.6	432.4	105.6	277.2	709.6	5.5	8.4	4.5	7.2	7.9
Aged 15-19	* 1.3	76.3	4.4	63.1	139.4	* 26.3	20.7	33.0	17.7	19.3
Attending school	* 0.0	20.2	* 0.0	20.6	40.8	* 0.0	20.4	* 0.0	15.4	17.5
Attending a tertiary educational institution full time	* 0.3	6.5	* 0.5	8.4	14.9	* 51.6	15.0	* 68.5	12.8	13.7
Aged 20 and over(a)	174.3	356.0	101.2	214.1	570.1	5.4	7.5	4.4	6.1	6.9
20-24	9.7	75.8	14.4	52.1	127.9	9.2	11.9	9.8	9.5	10.8
Attending a tertiary educational institution full time	* 0.3	8.4	* 1.0	6.4	14.8	* 18.6	15.2	* 37.1	10.5	12.8
25-34	49.7	106.9	30.5	63.0	169.9	6.4	8.1	4.8	6.5	7.4
35-44	47.9	77.3	33.9	57.0	134.3	4.8	6.2	4.4	5.8	6.0
45-54	38.1	57.1	15.9	32.8	89.9	4.5	5.6	2.7	4.3	5.1
55-59	21.7	27.8	5.4	7.3	35.1	8.3	9.1	4.4	4.5	7.5
60-64	6.3	9.4	* 1.1	* 1.7	11.1	4.7	6.0	* 3.0	* 3.1	5.3
Aged 15-64	174.6	430.7	105.6	276.9	707.6	5.6	8.5	4.6	7.2	8.0

(a) Includes unemployed persons aged 65 and over, details for whom are not shown separately.

TABLE 25. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: BIRTHPLACE BY AGE, JULY 1995

	Number unemployed ('000)			Unemployment rate (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	BORN IN AUSTRALIA					
Total	299.7	200.7	500.4	7.8	6.7	7.3
Looking for full-time work	261.8	138.1	399.9	7.7	8.1	7.8
Looking for part-time work	37.9	62.6	100.5	8.9	4.9	5.9
Aged 15-19	68.9	56.5	125.4	20.4	17.2	18.8
Aged 20 and over	230.8	144.2	375.0	6.6	5.4	6.1
20-24	63.0	43.1	106.0	11.2	8.9	10.1
25-34	70.4	42.1	112.5	7.0	5.6	6.4
35-44	46.4	35.1	81.5	5.2	4.8	5.0
45-54	28.5	18.8	47.3	4.3	3.6	4.0
55 and over	22.5	5.1	27.6	6.1	2.9	5.0
Aged 15-64	299.1	200.7	499.8	8.0	6.8	7.4
BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA						
Total	132.7	76.5	209.1	10.2	8.8	9.6
Looking for full-time work	121.3	58.7	180.0	10.3	10.7	10.4
Looking for part-time work	11.4	17.8	29.1	9.3	5.5	6.5
Aged 15-19	7.4	6.6	14.0	24.8	24.2	24.5
Aged 20 and over	125.2	69.9	195.1	9.8	8.3	9.2
20-24	12.8	9.0	21.8	16.8	14.4	15.7
25-34	36.5	20.9	57.3	12.0	9.9	11.1
35-44	31.0	21.9	52.8	8.7	8.3	8.6
45-54	28.6	14.0	42.6	8.2	5.9	7.3
55 and over	16.4	4.1	20.5	8.6	5.7	7.8
Aged 15-64	131.6	76.2	207.8	10.3	8.8	9.7

TABLE 26. LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

Month	Long-term unemployment						Long-term unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment					
	Unemployed 52 weeks and under 104			Unemployed 104 weeks and over			Total			Males Females Persons per cent		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1994 —												
May	89.6	50.0	139.6	119.2	52.0	171.2	208.8	102.0	310.8	40.9	30.1	36.6
June	86.7	44.7	131.4	114.3	58.4	172.7	201.0	103.1	304.1	40.3	30.3	36.2
July	76.2	42.3	118.5	114.0	57.6	171.6	190.2	100.0	290.2	40.7	29.7	36.1
August	74.7	50.7	125.4	108.2	56.5	164.7	182.9	107.2	290.1	38.7	33.0	36.4
September	77.2	49.0	126.2	110.6	56.4	167.0	187.8	105.4	293.2	38.8	30.4	35.3
October	75.9	47.3	123.2	103.4	52.4	155.7	179.3	99.7	279.0	40.7	31.8	37.0
November	75.0	45.7	120.8	104.0	56.8	160.8	179.1	102.5	281.6	39.5	33.0	36.8
December	70.7	50.9	121.5	107.7	49.3	157.0	178.4	100.2	278.5	38.0	29.6	34.5
1995 —												
January	72.2	43.0	115.2	108.9	54.3	163.2	181.1	97.3	278.4	35.3	28.5	32.6
February	75.7	47.1	122.9	108.0	63.7	171.7	183.8	110.8	294.6	36.7	28.7	33.2
March	63.1	41.6	104.7	110.4	48.2	158.5	173.4	89.8	263.2	37.6	25.3	32.3
April	64.7	37.0	101.7	99.6	43.4	143.0	164.3	80.4	244.7	37.4	26.4	32.9
May	64.1	37.4	101.4	100.9	44.0	145.0	165.0	81.4	246.4	36.2	27.3	32.7
June	61.7	39.7	101.4	97.6	44.0	141.6	159.3	83.7	243.1	36.4	29.1	33.5
July	62.9	36.9	99.8	93.1	38.9	132.0	156.0	75.8	231.8	36.1	27.3	32.7

TABLE 27. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGE, ETC., JULY 1995

Duration of unemployment (weeks)	Age group					Total(a)	Married	Not married	Looking for -	
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-54	Full-time work				Part-time work	
MALES										
— '000 —										
Under 52	64.4	53.0	71.1	69.3	276.4	100.1	176.3	234.5	41.9	
under 2	5.9	5.7	4.8	5.0	23.3	7.6	15.7	14.6	8.8	
2 and under 4	7.1	8.7	7.8	9.5	34.7	12.9	21.8	25.1	9.6	
4 and under 8	7.9	6.9	10.7	11.0	39.1	14.4	24.7	33.6	5.4	
8 and under 13	8.7	9.2	8.7	8.8	37.4	12.8	24.6	33.0	4.3	
13 and under 26	12.9	11.2	16.3	15.6	60.1	25.0	35.1	54.2	5.9	
26 and under 39	19.1	8.5	18.5	15.7	65.4	21.5	43.9	59.0	6.3	
39 and under 52	* 2.8	* 2.9	4.3	* 3.7	16.4	5.9	10.5	15.0	* 1.5	
52 and over	11.9	22.8	35.8	65.1	156.0	75.5	80.5	148.6	7.4	
52 and under 65	5.5	7.9	8.7	9.9	34.8	14.9	19.9	32.9	* 1.9	
65 and under 104	* 2.5	4.1	7.1	11.3	28.1	12.1	15.9	25.7	* 2.3	
104 and over	* 3.9	10.8	19.9	43.9	93.1	48.5	44.6	90.0	* 3.1	
Total	76.3	75.8	106.9	134.4	432.4	175.6	256.8	383.1	49.3	
— weeks —										
Average duration —	26.7	44.4	60.4	84.2	62.1	73.4	54.3	66.6	26.9	
Median duration —	19	19	26	44	27	32	26	30	8	
FEMALES										
— '000 —										
Under 52	52.5	38.5	47.0	58.1	201.4	72.0	129.4	135.1	66.3	
under 2	5.0	* 3.8	4.6	5.5	20.0	8.6	11.4	10.0	10.0	
2 and under 4	7.1	6.5	7.0	8.4	29.7	9.4	20.3	15.8	13.9	
4 and under 8	6.5	5.2	8.2	9.7	29.9	12.1	17.8	20.6	9.3	
8 and under 13	6.8	7.0	4.4	6.2	24.8	7.8	17.1	16.8	8.1	
13 and under 26	9.4	6.5	11.4	12.0	41.0	16.8	24.3	31.1	10.0	
26 and under 39	14.6	8.4	8.9	12.8	45.2	14.1	31.1	32.3	12.9	
39 and under 52	* 3.1	* 1.2	* 2.5	* 3.5	10.7	* 3.4	7.3	8.6	* 2.1	
52 and over	10.6	13.5	16.0	31.6	75.8	33.5	42.2	61.7	14.1	
52 and under 65	* 2.8	* 3.7	4.7	6.8	18.9	7.9	10.9	15.3	* 3.6	
65 and under 104	4.8	* 1.7	4.0	6.8	18.0	8.0	9.9	14.5	* 3.5	
104 and over	* 3.0	8.2	7.3	18.0	38.9	17.6	21.3	31.9	7.0	
Total	63.1	52.1	63.0	89.8	277.2	105.6	171.6	196.8	80.4	
— weeks —										
Average duration —	28.5	45.9	43.0	58.0	46.7	48.6	45.6	53.7	29.6	
Median duration —	20	18	19	26	21	22	21	26	12	
PERSONS										
— '000 —										
Under 52	116.9	91.6	118.1	127.5	477.8	172.1	305.6	369.6	108.2	
under 2	10.9	9.4	9.4	10.6	43.4	16.2	27.2	24.6	18.8	
2 and under 4	14.2	15.2	14.7	17.8	64.4	22.3	42.1	40.9	23.5	
4 and under 8	14.4	12.1	18.9	20.7	69.0	26.5	42.5	54.3	14.7	
8 and under 13	15.5	16.2	13.1	15.0	62.2	20.5	41.7	49.8	12.4	
13 and under 26	22.3	17.7	27.7	27.6	101.1	41.8	59.3	85.2	15.9	
26 and under 39	33.7	16.9	27.4	28.5	110.6	35.6	74.9	91.3	19.2	
39 and under 52	5.9	4.0	6.8	7.2	27.2	9.3	17.9	23.6	* 3.6	
52 and over	22.6	36.3	51.8	96.7	231.8	109.0	122.7	210.3	21.5	
52 and under 65	8.3	11.5	13.4	16.8	53.7	22.8	30.9	48.1	5.6	
65 and under 104	7.3	5.8	11.1	18.1	46.1	20.2	25.9	40.2	5.8	
104 and over	6.9	18.9	27.2	61.9	132.0	66.1	66.0	121.9	10.1	
Total	139.4	127.9	169.9	224.2	709.6	281.2	428.4	579.9	129.7	
— weeks —										
Average duration —	27.5	45.0	54.0	73.7	56.1	64.1	50.8	62.2	28.6	
Median duration —	19	18	25	30	25	26	25	28	10	

(a) Includes persons aged 55 and over, details for whom are not shown separately.

**TABLE 28. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION OF LAST FULL-TIME JOB  
AND DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, JULY 1995**  
(\*000)

	Duration of unemployment (weeks)					Total		
	Under 4	4 and under 13	13 and under 26	26 and under 52	52 and over	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Had worked full time for two weeks or more in the last two years</i>	51.6	87.4	67.5	76.7	53.9	232.6	104.5	337.2
<i>Industry division —</i>								
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	* 1.7	4.7	* 3.7	* 3.5	* 2.3	12.8	* 3.2	15.9
Manufacturing	8.7	14.8	14.8	18.0	12.5	52.4	16.4	68.9
Construction	7.4	12.8	8.2	10.2	5.5	42.6	* 1.5	44.0
Wholesale Trade	* 1.0	* 2.6	* 2.7	* 1.4	* 2.1	7.0	* 2.7	9.8
Retail Trade	7.1	17.9	10.5	9.7	10.6	34.8	21.1	55.9
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	5.6	6.1	6.3	5.3	* 3.5	14.6	12.3	26.9
Transport and Storage	* 3.1	* 3.4	* 3.4	* 2.6	* 3.0	12.6	* 2.8	15.4
Property and Business Services	4.0	6.4	4.8	6.2	* 2.7	15.8	8.3	24.0
Government Administration and Defence	* 2.8	4.0	* 2.5	5.2	* 2.5	11.5	5.5	17.0
Education	* 2.5	* 2.7	* 1.7	* 2.7	* 1.5	* 3.6	7.5	11.1
Health and Community Services	* 1.7	* 2.6	* 3.1	4.6	* 1.6	5.0	8.6	13.6
Cultural and Recreational Services	* 1.8	* 2.6	* 1.1	* 1.4	* 0.5	* 3.8	* 3.5	7.3
Personal and Other Services	* 1.1	* 3.4	* 1.7	* 2.7	* 2.4	5.6	5.8	11.3
Other industries	* 3.3	* 3.3	* 3.2	* 3.2	* 3.1	10.6	5.4	16.0
<i>Occupation group —</i>								
Managers and administrators	* 1.4	4.2	* 2.7	* 1.3	* 3.7	10.0	* 3.2	13.2
Professionals	4.3	4.8	4.1	5.4	* 3.0	12.4	9.1	21.5
Para-professionals	* 2.9	* 2.5	* 2.3	* 1.7	* 1.4	8.0	* 3.0	10.9
Tradespersons	11.4	16.4	11.0	14.4	10.3	57.4	6.1	63.5
Clerks	7.5	8.9	5.3	8.8	5.6	12.4	23.6	36.0
Salespersons and personal service workers	7.3	15.9	11.0	12.7	8.9	23.3	32.6	55.9
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	5.4	9.4	9.5	9.6	6.9	35.3	5.5	40.8
Labourers and related workers	11.3	25.4	21.7	22.8	14.2	73.9	21.5	95.4
<i>Other</i>	32.2	43.8	33.6	61.0	177.9	185.5	163.0	348.5
Looking for first job	18.9	24.8	17.5	37.7	37.5	67.3	69.1	136.4
Looking for full-time work	6.6	12.4	9.6	25.8	30.6	43.4	41.5	85.0
Former workers	13.3	19.0	16.1	23.3	140.4	118.3	93.9	212.1
<i>Stood down</i>	23.9	..	..	..	..	14.2	9.7	23.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>107.7</b>	<b>131.2</b>	<b>101.1</b>	<b>137.7</b>	<b>231.8</b>	<b>432.4</b>	<b>277.2</b>	<b>709.6</b>

**TABLE 29. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: AGE AND ACTIVE STEPS TAKEN TO FIND WORK, JULY 1995**  
(\*000)

	Males	Females	Persons			Total
			Aged 15-19	Aged 20-24	Aged 25 and over	
<i>Took active steps to find work</i>	418.1	267.5	133.9	123.3	428.4	685.7
Wrote, phoned or applied in person to an employer	367.7	230.6	117.0	111.1	370.1	598.2
Answered a newspaper advertisement for a job	7.0	7.8	* 2.7	* 1.8	10.4	14.8
Checked factory or Commonwealth Employment Service noticeboards	20.5	14.8	5.5	4.4	25.3	35.3
Been registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service	17.7	9.9	6.7	4.4	16.6	27.7
Checked or registered with any other employment agency	* 1.2	* 1.1	* 0.1	* 0.4	* 1.7	* 2.3
Advertised or tendered for work	* 0.9	* 0.5	* 0.0	* 0.3	* 1.1	* 1.4
Contacted relatives or friends	* 3.2	* 2.8	* 1.9	* 0.9	* 3.1	5.9
<i>Stood down</i>	14.2	9.7	5.5	4.6	13.8	23.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>432.4</b>	<b>277.2</b>	<b>139.4</b>	<b>127.9</b>	<b>442.2</b>	<b>709.6</b>

TABLE 30. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: REASON FOR LEAVING LAST FULL-TIME JOB

TABLE 10. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: REASON FOR LEAVING LAST FULL-TIME JOB											
Month	Reason for unemployment					Per cent of unemployed					
	Job loser	Job leaver	Stood down	Looking for first job	Former workers	Total	Job loser	Job leaver	Stood down	Looking for first job	Former workers
		- '000 -	- '000 -	- '000 -	- '000 -			- per cent -	- per cent -	- per cent -	- per cent -
1994 —											
May	273.1	115.8	20.1	160.6	280.3	849.9	32.1	13.6	2.4	18.9	33.0
June	268.2	116.0	20.4	156.2	278.4	839.2	32.0	13.8	2.4	18.6	33.2
July	238.1	120.5	23.1	145.6	276.6	803.9	29.6	15.0	2.9	18.1	34.4
August	257.2	111.3	11.8	151.6	266.1	797.9	32.2	13.9	1.5	19.0	33.4
September	259.2	111.6	25.3	164.2	270.5	830.8	31.2	13.4	3.0	19.8	32.6
October	235.4	98.9	20.7	137.3	261.1	753.3	31.2	13.1	2.7	18.2	34.7
November	242.8	102.9	22.3	142.1	253.9	764.1	31.8	13.5	2.9	18.6	33.2
December	224.9	110.2	15.8	191.7	264.9	807.6	27.8	13.6	2.0	23.7	32.8
1995 —											
January	252.1	113.9	26.5	197.6	263.4	853.7	29.5	13.3	3.1	23.1	30.9
February	254.7	132.2	21.3	189.2	288.9	886.2	28.7	14.9	2.4	21.3	32.6
March	229.2	134.5	18.0	160.6	273.3	815.7	28.1	16.5	2.2	19.7	33.5
April	221.2	120.7	17.8	142.0	241.3	743.0	29.8	16.2	2.4	19.1	32.5
May	227.0	123.1	17.5	150.4	235.6	753.6	30.1	16.3	2.3	20.0	31.3
June	226.3	111.4	20.3	138.3	228.5	724.8	31.2	15.4	2.8	19.1	31.5
July	218.8	118.4	23.9	136.4	212.1	709.6	30.8	16.7	3.4	19.2	29.9

TABLE 31. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS WHO HAD WORKED FULL TIME FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE IN THE LAST TWO YEARS: REASON FOR CEASING LAST FULL-TIME JOB, INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION OF LAST FULL-TIME JOB AND AGE, JULY 1995 ('000)

	Reason for ceasing last full-time job										
	Job loser						Job leaver				Total
	Laid-off, retrenched			Total							
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons		
Industry division —											
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	* 3.0	* 0.0	* 3.0	10.3	* 2.5	12.8	* 2.4	* 0.7	* 3.1	15.9	
Manufacturing	29.6	7.3	36.9	39.0	11.6	50.6	13.5	4.8	18.3	68.9	
Construction	21.4	* 0.7	22.1	33.4	* 0.9	34.4	9.1	* 0.5	9.7	44.0	
Wholesale Trade	* 3.6	* 1.0	4.5	5.2	* 2.1	7.3	* 1.8	* 0.7	* 2.5	9.8	
Retail Trade	17.5	5.1	22.6	23.3	8.8	32.1	11.4	12.3	23.8	55.9	
Accommodation, Cafes & Restaurants	6.1	* 3.5	9.6	7.4	5.1	12.5	7.2	7.2	14.4	26.9	
Transport and Storage	5.5	* 1.3	6.8	8.8	* 1.8	10.6	* 3.8	* 0.9	4.8	15.4	
Government Administration & Defence	* 2.5	* 1.0	* 3.5	6.1	* 3.9	10.0	5.4	* 1.6	6.9	17.0	
Education	* 0.7	* 1.8	* 2.6	* 2.7	* 3.9	6.6	* 0.9	* 3.6	4.5	11.1	
Health and Community Services	* 1.9	* 2.1	4.0	* 3.3	* 3.5	6.8	* 1.7	5.1	6.8	13.6	
Cultural and Recreational Services	* 1.3	* 0.7	* 2.0	* 3.0	* 1.8	4.8	* 0.7	* 1.8	* 2.5	7.3	
Personal and Other Services	* 2.5	* 2.1	4.7	* 3.8	* 2.7	6.4	* 1.8	* 3.1	4.9	11.3	
Other Industries	12.6	4.9	17.5	18.0	5.8	23.8	8.3	7.9	16.3	40.1	
Occupation group —											
Tradespersons	29.3	* 1.3	30.6	41.0	* 2.4	43.5	16.4	* 3.7	20.0	63.5	
Clerks	5.8	8.2	14.0	9.8	14.0	23.8	* 2.7	9.6	12.2	36.0	
Salespersons and Personal Service Workers	11.2	9.3	20.5	15.3	13.9	29.1	8.0	18.7	26.7	55.9	
Plant and Machine Operators, and Drivers	15.8	* 2.1	17.9	25.6	* 3.1	28.8	9.6	* 2.4	12.1	40.8	
Labourers and Related Workers	37.3	6.1	43.3	57.8	12.6	70.4	16.1	8.8	24.9	95.4	
Other Occupations	8.7	4.5	13.2	15.0	8.2	23.2	15.4	7.0	22.4	45.6	
Age group											
15-19	9.7	* 3.6	13.3	13.9	6.2	20.0	9.8	9.5	19.3	39.3	
20-24	19.1	7.1	26.1	28.8	11.6	40.4	16.9	13.3	30.1	70.5	
25-34	35.3	7.6	42.9	52.1	13.7	65.7	19.9	14.8	34.7	100.4	
35-44	18.6	6.2	24.8	30.8	11.4	42.2	11.8	8.8	20.6	62.8	
45-54	17.2	5.4	22.5	24.2	9.2	33.4	6.7	* 2.8	9.4	42.9	
55 and over	8.4	* 1.6	10.0	14.8	* 2.3	17.0	* 3.1	* 1.1	4.2	21.2	
Total	108.1	31.5	139.6	164.5	54.3	218.8	68.2	50.2	118.4	337.2	



TABLE 32. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE: AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, JULY 1995

Age group	Males			Females			Persons	Proportion of population - per cent -
	Married	Not married	Total	Married - '000 -	Not married	Total		
15-19	* 0.9	281.2	282.1	9.0	252.0	261.0	543.1	42.9
20-24	5.2	82.2	87.4	60.0	97.1	157.1	244.6	17.1
25-34	31.1	62.4	93.5	342.8	106.1	449.0	542.5	19.2
35-44	58.0	47.7	105.6	305.4	81.3	386.8	492.4	18.1
45-54	76.2	44.7	120.9	263.9	77.0	340.9	461.8	20.7
55-59	79.0	24.9	103.9	178.4	57.2	235.6	339.5	42.1
60-64	148.6	42.8	191.4	209.5	88.5	298.0	489.4	69.9
65-69	219.4	59.9	279.2	205.0	129.6	334.6	613.8	88.9
70 and over	394.1	167.0	561.2	286.4	562.7	849.1	1,410.2	96.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,012.5</b>	<b>812.9</b>	<b>1,825.4</b>	<b>1,860.5</b>	<b>1,451.5</b>	<b>3,312.0</b>	<b>5,137.4</b>	<b>36.3</b>

TABLE 33. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE: WHETHER LOOKING FOR WORK, ETC., JULY 1995 ('000)

	Males			Females			Persons
	Married	Not married	Total	Married	Not married	Total	
<i>Looking for work</i>	18.1	28.2	46.3	33.3	37.2	70.4	116.7
Took active steps to find work(a)	11.6	13.2	24.8	11.9	18.6	30.5	55.3
Did not take active steps to find work	6.5	15.0	21.5	21.4	18.6	40.0	61.5
<i>Not looking for work</i>	966.3	716.4	1,682.7	1,806.3	1,290.2	3,096.5	4,779.2
Permanently unable to work	10.5	15.3	25.8	4.2	10.2	14.4	40.2
In institutions	17.6	53.0	70.6	16.8	113.9	130.7	201.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,012.5</b>	<b>812.9</b>	<b>1,825.4</b>	<b>1,860.5</b>	<b>1,451.5</b>	<b>3,312.0</b>	<b>5,137.4</b>

(a) Not available to start work in the reference week for reasons other than own temporary illness or injury.

TABLE 34. ESTIMATES OF LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND GROSS CHANGES (FLOWS) DERIVED FROM MATCHED RECORDS JUNE 1995 AND JULY 1995 ('000)

Labour force status in June 1995	Labour force status in July 1995			
	Employed full time	Employed part time	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
<b>MALES</b>				
Employed full time	3,244.9	62.6	27.4	36.4
Employed part time	80.1	274.4	23.9	32.9
Unemployed	41.8	25.2	224.8	46.4
Not in the labour force	29.3	31.5	52.2	1,250.9
<b>MARRIED FEMALES</b>				
Employed full time	880.4	67.1	4.3	15.4
Employed part time	78.8	713.8	7.3	59.9
Unemployed	5.7	10.8	45.8	24.8
Not in the labour force	16.1	52.4	26.1	1,373.5
<b>ALL FEMALES</b>				
Employed full time	1,496.8	98.0	10.5	24.4
Employed part time	117.6	1,042.6	21.3	84.5
Unemployed	12.9	28.5	121.1	52.4
Not in the labour force	24.1	77.5	55.4	2,344.4
<b>PERSONS</b>				
Employed full time	4,741.7	160.6	38.0	60.9
Employed part time	197.8	1,317.0	45.2	117.4
Unemployed	54.8	53.7	345.9	98.8
Not in the labour force	53.4	109.0	107.6	3,595.4

POPULATION REPRESENTED BY THE MATCHED SAMPLE

Males	Females		Persons
	Married	Total	
5,484.7	3,382.4	5,612.2	11,096.9

TABLE 35. RELATIONSHIP IN HOUSEHOLD(a), THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER: SUMMARY TABLE, JULY 1995

JULY 1995				Civilian population aged 15 and over			
	Employed	Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Males	Females	Persons
	PERSONS ('000)						
Family member	6,738.9	539.8	7,278.7	3,785.9	5,472.8	5,591.8	11,064.6
Husband or wife	5,076.2	270.3	5,346.5	2,718.5	4,069.2	3,995.8	8,065.0
With children under 15	2,512.3	155.6	2,667.9	741.4	1,721.6	1,687.7	3,409.3
Without children under 15	2,563.9	114.8	2,678.6	1,977.1	2,347.6	2,308.1	4,655.7
With dependants	2,941.8	172.4	3,114.2	842.8	1,999.4	1,957.6	3,957.0
Without dependants	2,134.4	97.9	2,232.3	1,875.7	2,069.8	2,038.2	4,108.0
Lone parent	282.4	49.9	332.3	325.7	96.6	561.4	658.1
With children under 15	162.1	33.4	195.6	187.9	40.7	342.7	383.4
With dependent students but without children under 15	50.5	6.4	56.8	17.1	15.8	58.2	74.0
Without dependants	69.8	10.1	79.9	120.8	40.1	160.6	200.7
Dependent student(b)	318.3	55.1	373.4	472.5	415.7	430.2	845.9
Non-dependent child(c)	935.5	139.5	1,075.0	112.6	749.3	438.4	1,187.6
Other family person	126.4	25.0	151.4	156.6	142.0	166.0	308.0
Non-family member	1,222.0	130.9	1,352.9	891.0	1,109.6	1,134.3	2,243.8
Lone person	597.0	58.6	655.6	750.8	621.6	784.8	1,406.5
Not living alone	625.0	72.2	697.2	140.1	487.9	349.4	837.3
Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined	7,960.9	670.7	8,631.5	4,676.9	6,582.3	6,726.1	13,308.4
Usual resident of a household where relationship was not determined	181.5	19.8	201.2	84.8	130.9	155.2	286.1
Total usual residents of private dwellings	8,142.3	690.4	8,832.7	4,761.7	6,713.2	6,881.2	13,594.4
Visitors to private dwellings	57.9	8.2	66.2	70.1	65.0	71.2	136.3
Persons enumerated in non-private dwellings	93.3	10.9	104.2	305.6	183.8	226.0	409.8
Total	8,293.6	709.6	9,003.1	5,137.4	6,962.0	7,178.5	14,140.5
PROPORTION OF TOTAL (per cent)							
Family member	81.3	76.1	80.8	73.7	78.6	77.9	78.2
Husband or wife	61.2	38.1	59.4	52.9	58.4	55.7	57.0
With children under 15	30.3	21.9	29.6	14.4	24.7	23.5	24.1
Without children under 15	30.9	16.2	29.8	38.5	33.7	32.2	32.9
With dependants	35.5	24.3	34.6	16.4	28.7	27.3	28.0
Without dependants	25.7	13.8	24.8	36.5	29.7	28.4	29.1
Lone parent	3.4	7.0	3.7	6.3	1.4	7.8	4.7
With children under 15	2.0	4.7	2.2	3.7	0.6	4.8	2.7
With dependent students but without children under 15	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.5
Without dependants	0.8	1.4	0.9	2.4	0.6	2.2	1.4
Dependent student(b)	3.8	7.8	4.1	9.2	6.0	6.0	6.0
Non-dependent child(c)	11.3	19.7	11.9	2.2	10.8	6.1	8.4
Other family person	1.5	3.5	1.7	3.0	2.0	2.3	2.2
Non-family member	14.7	18.4	15.0	17.3	15.9	15.8	15.9
Lone person	7.2	8.3	7.3	14.6	8.9	10.9	9.9
Not living alone	7.5	10.2	7.7	2.7	7.0	4.9	5.9
Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined	96.0	94.5	95.9	91.0	94.5	93.7	94.1
Usual resident of a household where relationship was not determined	2.2	2.8	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.0
Total usual residents of private dwellings	98.2	97.3	98.1	92.7	96.4	95.9	96.1
Visitors to private dwellings	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.0
Persons enumerated in non-private dwellings	1.1	1.5	1.2	5.9	2.6	3.1	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) "Relationship in household" is a new classification. See Explanatory Notes 45 and 46 and the Glossary for definitions of the categories. (b) Excludes persons aged 20-24 attending school. Also excludes sons or daughters aged 15-24 who are classified as husbands, wives or lone parents. (c) Aged 15 and over.

TABLE 36. RELATIONSHIP IN HOUSEHOLD(a) AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PERSONS AGED 15 AND OVER(b), JULY 1995

	Employed		Unemployed		Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate - per -	Participation rate - cent -	
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Total	Looking for full-time work						
										Total
MALES										
Family member	3,398.0	395.5	3,793.5	283.1	322.5	4,116.0	1,356.8	5,472.8	7.8	75.2
Husband	2,754.6	191.1	2,945.7	161.8	169.3	3,115.0	954.2	4,069.2	5.4	76.6
With children under 15	1,450.1	71.2	1,521.3	98.2	101.1	1,622.5	99.2	1,721.6	6.2	94.2
Without children under 15	1,304.5	119.9	1,424.4	63.6	68.2	1,492.5	855.0	2,347.6	4.6	63.6
With dependants	1,677.9	82.7	1,760.6	108.0	111.4	1,872.0	127.4	1,999.4	5.9	93.6
Without dependants	1,076.7	108.4	1,185.1	53.8	57.9	1,243.0	826.8	2,069.8	4.7	60.1
Lone parent	50.0	6.1	56.0	7.7	8.9	64.9	31.7	96.6	13.7	67.2
With children under 15	21.0	4.6	25.5	* 3.6	4.6	30.1	10.6	40.7	15.1	73.9
With dependent students but without children under 15	11.0	* 0.7	11.7	* 2.2	* 2.2	13.9	* 1.8	15.8	* 15.6	88.3
Without dependants	17.9	* 0.8	18.7	* 2.0	* 2.2	20.9	19.2	40.1	* 10.4	52.1
Dependent student(c)	14.1	120.0	134.1	4.1	28.5	162.6	253.1	415.7	17.5	39.1
Non-dependent child(d)	515.9	67.1	583.0	93.4	98.1	681.1	68.2	749.3	14.4	90.9
Other family person	63.4	11.3	74.7	15.9	17.7	92.4	49.6	142.0	19.1	65.0
Non-family member	654.7	81.2	735.9	77.3	83.7	819.6	290.0	1,109.6	10.2	73.9
Lone person	326.7	35.2	361.9	38.4	40.6	402.5	219.1	621.6	10.1	64.8
Not living alone	328.0	46.0	373.9	38.8	43.1	417.0	70.9	487.9	10.3	85.5
Total	4,052.7	476.7	4,529.4	360.3	406.1	4,935.6	1,646.8	6,582.3	8.2	75.0
FEMALES										
Family member	1,599.0	1,346.3	2,945.3	148.9	217.3	3,162.7	2,429.1	5,591.8	6.9	56.6
Wife	1,151.2	979.3	2,130.5	69.7	101.0	2,231.5	1,764.3	3,995.8	4.5	55.8
With children under 15	408.4	582.6	991.0	32.5	54.4	1,045.4	642.3	1,687.7	5.2	61.9
Without children under 15	742.8	396.7	1,139.5	37.2	46.6	1,186.1	1,122.0	2,308.1	3.9	51.4
With dependants	521.1	660.1	1,181.2	37.1	61.1	1,242.3	715.4	1,957.6	4.9	63.5
Without dependants	630.2	319.1	949.3	32.6	40.0	989.3	1,048.9	2,038.2	4.0	48.5
Lone parent	129.3	97.1	226.4	29.1	41.0	267.4	294.0	561.4	15.3	47.6
With children under 15	66.4	70.2	136.6	19.3	28.9	165.5	177.2	342.7	17.5	48.3
With dependent students but without children under 15	26.4	12.3	38.7	* 3.3	4.2	42.9	15.3	58.2	9.8	73.8
Without dependants	36.5	14.6	51.1	6.5	7.9	59.0	101.5	160.6	13.4	36.8
Dependent student(c)	7.4	176.7	184.2	* 3.3	26.6	210.8	219.4	430.2	12.6	49.0
Non-dependent child(d)	274.7	77.9	352.5	39.6	41.4	393.9	44.4	438.4	10.5	89.9
Other family person	36.3	15.4	51.7	7.2	7.3	59.0	107.0	166.0	12.3	35.5
Non-family member	374.0	112.2	486.1	39.4	47.2	533.3	601.0	1,134.3	8.8	47.0
Lone person	183.2	51.8	235.0	15.3	18.0	253.1	531.8	784.8	7.1	32.2
Not living alone	190.8	60.3	251.1	24.2	29.1	280.2	69.2	349.4	10.4	80.2
Total	1,973.0	1,458.5	3,431.5	188.3	264.5	3,696.0	3,030.1	6,726.1	7.2	55.0
PERSONS										
Family member	4,997.0	1,741.9	6,738.9	432.0	539.8	7,278.7	3,785.9	11,064.6	7.4	65.8
Husband or wife	3,905.8	1,170.3	5,076.2	231.5	270.3	5,346.5	2,718.5	8,065.0	5.1	66.3
With children under 15	1,858.6	653.7	2,512.3	130.8	155.6	2,667.9	741.4	3,409.3	5.8	78.3
Without children under 15	2,047.3	516.6	2,563.9	100.8	114.8	2,678.6	1,977.1	4,655.7	4.3	57.5
With dependants	2,198.9	742.8	2,941.8	145.1	172.4	3,114.2	842.8	3,957.0	5.5	78.7
Without dependants	1,706.9	427.5	2,134.4	86.4	97.9	2,232.3	1,875.7	4,108.0	4.4	54.3
Lone parent	179.3	103.2	282.4	36.8	49.9	332.3	325.7	658.1	15.0	50.5
With children under 15	87.4	74.8	162.1	22.9	33.4	195.6	187.9	383.4	17.1	51.0
With dependent students but without children under 15	37.5	13.0	50.5	5.4	6.4	56.8	17.1	74.0	11.2	76.9
Without dependants	54.5	15.3	69.8	8.5	10.1	79.9	120.8	200.7	12.6	39.8
Dependent student(c)	21.6	296.7	318.3	7.4	55.1	373.4	472.5	845.9	14.8	44.1
Non-dependent child(d)	790.6	144.9	935.5	133.1	139.5	1,075.0	112.6	1,187.6	13.0	90.5
Other family person	99.7	26.7	126.4	23.1	25.0	151.4	156.6	308.0	16.5	49.1
Non-family member	1,028.6	193.4	1,222.0	116.7	130.9	1,352.9	891.0	2,243.8	9.7	60.3
Lone person	509.9	87.1	597.0	53.7	58.6	655.6	750.8	1,406.5	8.9	46.6
Not living alone	518.7	106.3	625.0	63.0	72.2	697.2	140.1	837.3	10.4	83.3
Total	6,025.6	1,935.2	7,960.9	548.7	670.7	8,631.5	4,676.9	13,308.4	7.8	64.9

(a) "Relationship in household" is a new classification. See Explanatory Notes 45 and 46 and the Glossary for definitions of the categories. (b) Civilians who were residents of private dwellings where family status was determined. See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 43 and 44. (c) Excludes persons aged 20-24 attending school. Also excludes sons or daughters aged 15-24 who are classified as husbands, wives or lone parents. (d) Aged 15 and over.

TABLE 37. ALL FAMILIES(a): FAMILY TYPE(b), NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS,  
JULY 1995  
(<sup>'000 families</sup>)

Number of family members(c)	None employed			One employed			Two or more employed			Total		
	None unemp-loyed	One or more unemp-loyed	Total	None unemp-loyed	One or more unemp-loyed	Total	None unemp-loyed	One or more unemp-loyed	Total	None unemp-loyed	One or more unemp-loyed	Total
COUPLE FAMILY												
Two	625.4	31.3	656.7	241.5	35.1	276.6	665.2	..	665.2	1,532.1	66.4	1,598.5
Three	50.2	42.7	92.9	220.1	37.0	257.1	476.6	18.8	495.4	746.8	98.6	845.4
Four	22.6	29.9	52.5	219.8	34.4	254.1	629.1	40.2	669.3	871.5	104.4	976.0
Five	11.4	16.5	27.9	111.8	15.2	126.9	265.5	24.2	289.7	388.6	55.9	444.5
Six or more	8.2	14.2	22.4	51.5	7.2	58.7	83.8	10.9	94.7	143.5	32.3	175.9
Total	717.8	134.6	852.4	844.6	128.9	973.5	2,120.2	94.1	2,214.3	3,682.6	357.6	4,040.2
ONE PARENT FAMILY WITH A MALE PARENT												
Two	12.0	5.9	17.9	22.2	4.1	26.3	14.8	..	14.8	49.0	10.0	59.0
Three or more	5.9	* 3.1	9.0	11.8	* 1.9	13.7	13.2	* 2.5	15.7	30.9	7.5	38.4
Total	17.9	9.0	26.9	34.0	6.0	40.0	28.1	* 2.5	30.6	80.0	17.5	97.5
ONE PARENT FAMILY WITH A FEMALE PARENT												
Two	96.7	27.0	123.7	123.8	12.8	136.6	37.4	..	37.4	257.9	39.8	297.6
Three	59.0	15.5	74.6	56.9	8.2	65.1	41.0	* 3.7	44.7	156.9	27.5	184.4
Four	24.3	4.1	28.4	16.9	* 3.4	20.4	10.9	* 1.8	12.6	52.1	9.4	61.4
Five or more	12.7	* 3.0	15.7	4.7	* 1.7	6.3	* 2.0	* 0.2	* 2.1	19.3	4.8	24.1
Total	192.7	49.6	242.3	202.3	26.1	228.4	91.2	5.7	96.8	486.2	81.4	567.6
ONE PARENT FAMILIES: TOTAL												
Two	108.7	32.9	141.5	146.0	16.9	162.9	52.2	..	52.2	306.9	49.8	356.6
Three	63.3	18.0	81.2	66.7	9.3	76.0	49.3	5.6	55.0	179.3	32.9	212.2
Four	25.5	4.5	30.1	18.6	4.2	22.8	15.0	* 2.1	17.1	59.2	10.9	70.0
Five or more	13.1	* 3.3	16.4	5.0	* 1.7	6.7	* 2.7	* 0.4	* 3.1	20.9	5.4	26.2
Total	210.6	58.6	269.2	236.3	32.1	268.4	119.2	8.2	127.4	566.1	98.9	665.0
OTHER FAMILY												
Two	18.9	4.2	23.1	9.8	7.2	16.9	27.5	..	27.5	56.2	11.4	67.6
Three or more	* 0.7	* 0.2	* 1.0	* 0.7	* 0.7	* 1.4	* 2.1	* 0.3	* 2.4	* 3.5	* 1.3	4.8
Total	19.7	4.4	24.1	10.4	7.9	18.3	29.6	* 0.3	30.0	59.7	12.7	72.4
TOTAL												
Two	753.0	68.4	821.4	397.2	59.2	456.4	744.9	..	744.9	1,895.2	127.6	2,022.8
Three	114.2	60.9	175.1	287.4	46.9	334.3	527.7	24.8	552.5	929.3	132.5	1,061.9
Four	48.2	34.4	82.5	238.4	38.6	277.0	644.4	42.3	686.7	931.0	115.3	1,046.2
Five	20.8	19.4	40.2	115.1	16.8	131.9	267.7	24.6	292.3	403.6	60.8	464.3
Six or more	12.0	14.6	26.6	53.2	7.5	60.7	84.3	10.9	95.2	149.5	33.0	182.5
Total	948.1	197.7	1,145.7	1,091.3	168.9	1,260.2	2,269.1	102.6	2,371.7	4,308.5	469.2	4,777.6

(a) See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 43 and 44 for details of exclusions to family tables. (b) "Family type" is a new classification. See Explanatory Notes 45 and 47 and the Glossary for definitions of the categories. (c) Of any age.

TABLE 38. ALL FAMILIES(a): FAMILY TYPE(b), NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 15 PRESENT, NUMBER OF DEPENDANTS AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS, JULY 1995  
(\*000 families)

	Number of children under 15			Number of dependants			
	None	One	Two or more	None	One	Two or more	Total
NO FAMILY MEMBER EMPLOYED							
Couple family	718.3	51.3	82.8	702.0	56.6	93.9	852.4
One or both spouses unemployed(c)	41.9	28.0	48.6	36.5	28.3	53.7	118.4
Husband unemployed, wife unemployed	12.3	9.0	6.9	10.8	8.5	8.9	28.2
Husband unemployed, wife not in the labour force	26.1	18.1	40.0	22.4	18.9	42.9	84.2
Neither spouse unemployed	676.4	23.4	34.2	665.5	28.3	40.2	734.0
One parent families	63.6	102.7	102.9	47.7	107.8	113.7	269.2
Parent unemployed	7.9	17.4	13.8	* 3.1	19.5	16.5	39.1
Male parent unemployed	* 2.6	* 2.4	* 1.4	* 0.5	4.2	* 1.7	6.5
Female parent unemployed	5.3	15.0	12.3	* 2.6	15.3	14.7	32.7
Parent not unemployed	55.7	85.3	89.1	44.5	88.3	97.2	230.1
Male parent not in the labour force	9.7	6.0	4.8	8.0	7.2	5.2	20.4
Female parent not in the labour force	46.0	79.3	84.4	36.5	81.1	92.0	209.7
Other family	24.1	..	..	24.1	..	..	24.1
Family head unemployed	* 2.2	..	..	* 2.2	..	..	* 2.2
Family head not unemployed	21.9	..	..	21.9	..	..	21.9
Family head not in the labour force	21.9	..	..	21.9	..	..	21.9
Total	806.0	154.0	185.7	773.8	164.4	207.6	1,145.7
ONE OR MORE FAMILY MEMBERS EMPLOYED							
Couple family	1,617.7	586.2	983.9	1,359.9	621.1	1,206.9	3,187.8
One or both spouses unemployed(c)	59.3	26.4	36.2	49.8	27.4	44.6	121.8
Husband employed, wife unemployed	28.4	14.7	21.6	24.4	15.3	24.9	64.6
Husband unemployed, wife employed	22.0	9.6	13.0	19.3	9.6	15.6	44.5
Husband unemployed, wife unemployed	* 1.4	* 0.3	* 0.2	* 0.9	* 0.0	* 1.0	* 1.8
Husband unemployed, wife not in the labour force	6.1	* 1.6	* 1.5	4.3	* 1.8	* 3.1	9.1
Neither spouse unemployed	1,558.4	559.8	947.8	1,310.1	593.7	1,162.2	3,066.0
Husband employed, wife employed	1,053.5	374.2	572.6	870.1	388.2	742.1	2,000.3
Husband employed, wife not in the labour force	336.4	166.8	355.8	286.8	180.1	392.0	858.9
Husband not in the labour force, wife employed	80.4	15.9	16.2	72.9	18.2	21.5	112.6
Husband not in the labour force, wife not in the labour force	88.1	* 3.0	* 3.1	80.2	7.3	6.6	94.2
One parent families	217.3	107.4	71.1	157.2	136.9	101.8	395.8
Parent unemployed	9.0	* 2.2	* 0.2	7.3	* 2.9	* 1.1	11.4
Parent not unemployed	208.3	105.2	70.9	149.9	133.9	100.7	384.5
Male parent employed	31.1	15.3	10.3	19.2	21.3	16.2	56.7
Female parent employed	92.7	81.4	55.4	52.8	100.9	75.9	229.5
Male parent not in the labour force	11.5	* 0.0	* 0.0	11.3	* 0.2	* 0.0	11.5
Female parent not in the labour force	73.0	8.5	5.2	66.6	11.5	8.6	86.7
Other family	48.3	..	..	48.3	..	..	48.3
Family head unemployed	* 2.3	..	..	* 2.3	..	..	* 2.3
Family head not unemployed	45.9	..	..	45.9	..	..	45.9
Family head employed	38.2	..	..	38.2	..	..	38.2
Family head not in the labour force	7.7	..	..	7.7	..	..	7.7
Total	1,883.3	693.6	1,055.0	1,565.3	757.9	1,308.6	3,631.9
TOTAL							
Couple family	2,336.1	637.5	1,066.7	2,061.8	677.6	1,300.7	4,040.2
One or both spouses unemployed(c)	101.2	54.3	84.7	86.3	55.7	98.3	240.3
Husband employed, wife unemployed	28.4	14.7	21.6	24.4	15.3	24.9	64.6
Husband unemployed, wife employed	22.0	9.6	13.0	19.3	9.6	15.6	44.5
Husband unemployed, wife unemployed	13.7	9.2	7.1	11.7	8.5	9.9	30.1
Husband unemployed, wife not in the labour force	32.1	19.7	41.5	26.7	20.7	45.9	93.3
Neither spouse unemployed	2,234.8	583.2	981.9	1,975.5	622.0	1,202.4	3,800.0
Husband employed, wife employed	1,053.5	374.2	572.6	870.1	388.2	742.1	2,000.3
Husband employed, wife not in the labour force	336.4	166.8	355.8	286.8	180.1	392.0	858.9
Husband not in the labour force, wife employed	80.4	15.9	16.2	72.9	18.2	21.5	112.6
Husband not in the labour force, wife not in the labour force	764.5	26.3	37.3	745.7	35.6	46.8	828.1
One parent families	280.9	210.1	174.0	204.9	244.7	215.5	665.0
Parent unemployed	16.9	19.6	13.9	10.5	22.5	17.6	50.5
Male parent unemployed	4.3	* 3.1	* 1.4	* 2.2	4.9	* 1.7	8.9
Female parent unemployed	12.6	16.5	12.5	8.3	17.5	15.8	41.6
Parent not unemployed	264.0	190.5	160.0	194.4	222.2	197.9	614.5
Male parent employed	31.1	15.3	10.3	19.2	21.3	16.2	56.7
Female parent employed	92.7	81.4	55.4	52.8	100.9	75.9	229.5
Male parent not in the labour force	21.2	6.0	4.8	19.3	7.4	5.2	31.9
Female parent not in the labour force	119.0	87.8	89.5	103.1	92.6	100.6	296.4
Other family	72.4	..	..	72.4	..	..	72.4
Family head unemployed	4.6	..	..	4.6	..	..	4.6
Family head not unemployed	67.8	..	..	67.8	..	..	67.8
Family head employed	38.2	..	..	38.2	..	..	38.2
Family head not in the labour force	29.6	..	..	29.6	..	..	29.6
Total	2,689.4	847.6	1,240.6	2,339.1	922.3	1,516.2	4,777.6

(a) See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 43 and 44 for details of exclusions to family tables. (b) "Family type" is a new classification. See Explanatory Notes 45 and 47 and the Glossary for definitions of the categories. (c) Includes a small number of families with husband not in the labour force and wife unemployed.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### Introduction

This publication contains estimates of the civilian labour force derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Estimates of the labour force characteristics of family members and of family composition are also included.

2. Estimates of the civilian labour force are available for over sixty regions across Australia and are shown in various publications produced by State offices of the ABS. These data are also available on microfiche or as a special data service. For details, contact any ABS office.

3. Preliminary survey results are published in advance of this more detailed publication in *The Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (6202.0).

4. Although emphasis in the population survey is placed on the regular collection of specific data on demographic and labour force characteristics of the population, supplementary and special surveys of particular aspects of the labour force or of other subjects are carried out from time to time. Statistics from these surveys are available on request. Summary statistics from these surveys are published in *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0), from time to time.

### The population survey

5. The population survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (currently about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and a list sample of non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about one-half of one per cent of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the reference week).

### Scope

6. The Labour Force Survey includes all persons aged 15 and over except:

- (a) members of the permanent defence forces;
- (b) certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations;
- (c) overseas residents in Australia; and
- (d) members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

From July 1993 Jervis Bay Territory is also excluded from the scope of the survey. Before July 1993 it was included in estimates for the Australian Capital Territory.

### Coverage

7. In the Labour Force Survey, coverage rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling, and hence has only one chance of selection. The chance of a person being enumerated at two separate dwellings in the one survey is considered to be negligible. See paragraph 43 for information about the effect of the coverage rules on family statistics.

8. Persons who are away from their usual residence for six weeks or less at the time of interview are enumerated at their usual residence (relevant information may be obtained from other usual residents present at the time of the survey).

### Population benchmarks

9. Labour Force Survey estimates of persons employed, unemployed and not in the labour force are calculated in such a way as to add up to the independently estimated distribution of the usually resident population aged 15 and over by age and sex. This procedure compensates for under-enumeration in the survey, and leads to more reliable estimates. Persons who, at the time of interview, are overseas for more than six weeks but for less than twelve months

are included in the independent population statistics (benchmarks) and are thus provided for in the calculation of the estimates. The benchmarks are the latest available estimates at the time the Labour Force Survey is conducted, but they usually differ from the official population estimates subsequently published in *Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0) because they are derived from incomplete information about population changes.

#### **Revision of population benchmarks**

10. Survey estimates are not revised for the usually small amendments of population benchmarks arising from new data on deaths and overseas and internal migration. Revisions are made, however, after each Census of Population and Housing, and when population estimation bases are reviewed. These revisions affect original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates. The last such revision was made in February 1994 to take account of the results of the 1991 Census of Population and Housing, which affected all the monthly estimates from January 1989 to January 1994.

11. Population benchmarks used in the estimation of Labour Force Survey data are compiled according to place of usual residence. For an explanation of the conceptual basis of population estimates, see *Information Paper: Population Estimates: An Outline of The New Conceptual Basis of ABS Population Estimates* (3216.0). Prior to October 1982, labour force estimates were based on a combination of place of enumeration and place of usual residence.

#### **History of the survey**

12. National surveys were conducted in February, May, August and November each year from 1964 to February 1978. The survey has been conducted on a monthly basis since February 1978.

#### **Questionnaire changes**

13. The questionnaire used in the survey for the collection of labour force data has been revised from time to time, the latest occasion being for the April 1986 survey. Details of these changes have been published in *Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey* (6232.0) in March 1978, December 1981, August 1984, June 1986, June 1991 and March 1993.

#### **Inclusion of contributing family workers**

14. In April 1986, the questionnaire was revised following the extension of the definition of employed persons to include persons who worked without pay between 1 and 14 hours per week in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers). This definition aligned the Australian labour force concepts with the set of definitions adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians in October 1982.

15. Previously, contributing family workers who worked 1 to 14 hours, or who had such a job but were not at work, were defined as either unemployed or not in the labour force, depending on whether they were actively looking for work. In order to assist users to assess the impact of the change, estimates for March 1986 based on the new definition were shown in footnotes to Tables 1 and 2 of the February, March and April 1987 issues of this publication.

16. A revised procedure for weighting families estimates, as presented in this publication, was also introduced in April 1986. Additional tables were included in the April 1986 issue of this publication to show the impact of this new procedure. Paragraph 48 contains more details.

#### **Comparability of series**

17. As noted in paragraph 10, estimates from January 1989 were revised to conform to revised population estimates following the 1991 Census of Population and Housing, and are thus not strictly comparable with estimates for periods prior to January 1989. An examination of the revised estimates showed that the effects on Labour Force Survey estimates for the period before January 1989 were inconsequential, and that no meaningful purpose would be served by publishing revised estimates for that period.

18. Comparability with estimates produced from the quarterly Survey of Employment and Earnings is affected by the use of a different survey methodology and definitions. The Labour Force Survey provides estimates of people in

jobs whereas the Survey of Employment and Earnings provides an estimate of the number of jobs held by wage and salary earners. A more detailed description of the differences between these two series is provided in *Information Paper: Comparison of Employment Estimates from the Labour Force Survey and the Survey of Employment and Earnings* (6263.0).

19. From December 1989 onwards, the category "other families" was split into "one-parent families" and "other families". Therefore estimates of other families were not strictly comparable with estimates in previous issues. However, in November 1989, 97 per cent of other families with dependants were one-parent families. In March 1994, a new families classification was introduced which also affected comparability (see paragraphs 45 to 47).

#### Survey sample redesign

20. Following each Population Census, the ABS redesigns and reselects the Labour Force Survey to take into account the new information which is obtained from the Census. The sample used in the Labour Force Survey from September 1987 to August 1992, which was designed and selected using preliminary data from the 1986 Census, was updated and reselected using information collected in the 1991 Census. The new sample was phased in over the period September 1992 to December 1992. For additional information, see *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design* (6269.0), available from any ABS office.

21. The sampling fractions for each State/Territory differ and are such that the resultant sample yields reliable estimates of the main labour force aggregates for each State and Territory. The sampling fractions for the new sample together with the sampling fractions determined from the 1986 Census are:

	1986 Census redesign	1991 Census redesign
New South Wales	1 in 230	1 in 277
Victoria	1 in 230	1 in 242
Queensland	1 in 160	1 in 195
South Australia	1 in 115	1 in 139
Western Australia	1 in 115	1 in 146
Tasmania	1 in 70	1 in 75
Northern Territory	1 in 115	1 in 75
Australian Capital Territory	1 in 115	1 in 75

#### Reliability of the estimates

22. Estimates in this publication are subject to two sources of error:

- (a) sampling error: since the estimates are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings they, and the movements derived from them, may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. More information on this topic is given in the Technical Notes; and
- (b) non-sampling error: inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and interviewers and errors made in coding and processing data. These inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient operating procedures.

#### Differences between Census and Labour Force Survey estimates

23. The results of the 1991 Census of Population and Housing show that labour force estimates derived from the census differ from those derived from the Labour Force Survey.

24. The broad concepts underlying the measures of the labour force and its components, employment and unemployment, are similar in the census and the



survey. It should be noted, however, that census estimates of unemployment do not take into account the 'available for work' criterion.

25. There are considerable differences in both the collection methodology adopted (including the detailed questions asked) and estimation procedures. Factors contributing to differences in estimates include under-enumeration in the population census for which census labour force estimates have not been adjusted, the use in the Labour Force Survey of population benchmarks derived from incomplete information about population change (see paragraph 9), the inclusion of permanent defence forces in census estimates, the personal interview approach adopted in the survey as opposed to self-enumeration of census schedules, differing questions used to determine labour force characteristics (particularly the identification of unemployed persons) and differing methods of adjustment for non-response to the survey or census.

26. The Labour Force Survey provides detailed and up-to-date estimates of employment and unemployment for Australia, States and regions, whereas the Census of Population and Housing provides counts for small areas but in less detail than is available from the survey.

27. These considerations should be borne in mind when comparisons are made between population census and Labour Force Survey estimates.

#### Seasonal adjustment

28. Seasonally adjusted series are published in Tables 2 and 8. Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences on the series can be recognised more clearly. Seasonal adjustment does not remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month. This means that month-to-month movements of the seasonally adjusted estimates may not be reliable indicators of trend behaviour. For example, irregular factors unrelated to the trend account for more than half the seasonally adjusted movement in series at the Australia level, with the following frequency:

Employment:	5 in 10 monthly movements
Unemployment:	7 in 10 monthly movements
Unemployment rate:	7 in 10 monthly movements
Participation rate:	9 in 10 monthly movements

29. The seasonal factors for all seasonally adjusted series are reviewed annually to take account of each additional year's original data. The latest review, in February 1995, revised the Australian and State seasonally adjusted and trend monthly series back to February 1978. Information about the method of adjustment and revised seasonally adjusted and trend estimates for all months since January 1990 for Australia and the States were published in an Appendix to the February 1995 issue of this publication.

#### Trend estimation

30. Smoothing seasonally adjusted series produces a measure of trend by reducing the impact of the irregular component of the series. The monthly trend estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson-weighted moving average to all months except the last six. The last six monthly trend estimates are obtained by applying surrogates of the Henderson average to the seasonally adjusted series. Quarterly trend estimates (eg employment by industry) are derived by applying a 7-term Henderson moving average to the seasonally adjusted series. The 7-term Henderson average also uses surrogate forms of the average as the end of a time series is approached. Unlike the surrogate weights of the 13-term Henderson used on monthly data, the weights employed here are tailored to suit the particular characteristics of individual series. These trend series are used to analyse the underlying behaviour of the series over time. Tables 3 and 9 show trend estimates for the past 15 months. Trend series graphs are shown on pages 6 to 9. Data from February 1978 are available on the ABS

on-line data dissemination service, PC-AUSSTATS. The trend series of the participation rate for married females are based on smoothed population estimates.

31. While this smoothing technique enables estimates to be produced which include the latest month, it does result in revisions to the most recent months as additional observations become available. Generally, subsequent revisions become smaller, and after three months or two quarters have a negligible impact on the series. There will also be revisions as a result of the annual review of seasonal factors mentioned above in paragraph 29.

32. Trend estimates for the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory are published in Table 9. Original estimates for the two Territories have shown, historically, a high degree of variability, which can lead to considerable revisions to the seasonally adjusted estimates after each annual seasonal factor re-analysis. Seasonally adjusted estimates are not currently published for the two Territories. The most recent six months trend estimates are subject to revision. For the three most recent months, the revision may be relatively large. Inferences about trends drawn from smoothed seasonally adjusted (trend) estimates for months earlier than the latest three months are unlikely to be affected by month-to-month revisions. They may, however, be revised as a result of the annual re-analysis of seasonal factors.

33. Users may wish to refer to the ABS publication *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring "Trends", an Overview* (1348.0) for further information about trend estimates. Details of the trend weighting patterns are available on request from the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis on (06) 252 6345.

#### Month-to-month movements

34. Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraph 22.

#### Gross flows

35. In order to minimise respondent load and at the same time maintain continuity within the population survey sample, one-eighth of the dwellings are replaced after each survey. Adoption of this rotation procedure, whereby about seven-eighths of the sample remains unchanged from one month to the next, enables more reliable measurements of changes in the labour force characteristics of the population to be made than would be possible if a new sample were introduced each month.

36. Because a high proportion of private dwellings selected in one survey remains in the sample for the following survey, it is possible to match the characteristics of most of the persons in those dwellings from one month to the next, to record any changes that occur, and hence to produce estimates of flows between the different categories of the population and labour force.

37. The procedures used to select persons in non-private dwellings preclude the possibility of matching any of them who may be included in successive surveys. For this and other reasons, including the mobility of the population and non-response in either or both surveys, about 10 per cent of persons in those dwellings which are included in the sample in successive months cannot be matched. Those who can be matched represent about 80 per cent of all persons in the survey.

38. Changes in the characteristics of this latter group are shown in the gross flows table (Table 34). About one half of the remaining (unmatched) 20 per cent of persons in the survey are likely to have characteristics similar to those in the matched group, but the characteristics of the other half are likely to be somewhat different.

39. Gross flow estimates relate only to those persons in private dwellings for whom information was obtained in successive surveys. The expansion factors used in calculating the estimates were those applying to the second of each pair of months. Note that the estimates have not been adjusted to account for the

unmatched sample component.

40. Although it is not possible to provide gross flow estimates for all persons in the survey it is considered that the estimates derived from matched records will be a useful guide to the proportions of the movements between categories which underlie the changes in monthly levels. When comparing flows for different periods it is important to take into account the population represented by the matched sample, as shown in the last line of the table.

41. While every effort is made to reduce non-sampling errors to a minimum any such errors affecting labour force status will tend to accumulate in the gross flow statistics rather than to cancel out. The estimates are also subject to sampling variability, as explained in the Technical Notes. For these reasons the estimates of flows should be used with caution. The standard errors may be obtained from Table A of the Technical Notes.

#### **Labour force status and other characteristics of families**

42. As a part of survey procedures, family relationships are determined each month, enabling both the estimation of persons cross-classified by their relationship in the household and the estimation of families. This publication contains tables showing the labour force status and family status of individuals and families classified by family type, number of family members, the labour force status of persons within families, the number of children under 15 present and the number of dependants present.

43. Because of the coverage rules, persons who usually live with other members of their family may, at the time of the survey, be enumerated as not living with all the usual members of their family. This situation is more likely for persons who are enumerated as visitors to other private dwellings or as persons staying in non-private dwellings (hotels, hospitals, etc.). The determination of family structure and family characteristics in such cases is difficult. Thus for survey questions used to determine family relationships, scope was further restricted to usual residents of private dwellings and the following persons were excluded:

- (a) all persons enumerated in non-private dwellings (including hotels, motels, hospitals and other institutions); and
- (b) persons enumerated as visitors to (rather than usual residents of) private dwellings.

44. In addition, in those households where it was not possible to obtain information relating to all the usual residents, no family information was recorded. Thus persons living in households which include a member of the permanent defence forces, who is outside the scope of the population survey, are excluded from survey questions used to determine family relationships because family information could not be obtained from each usual resident. Similarly households which, at the time of the survey, have one or more of their usual residents away for more than six weeks, are excluded from the family survey. This also applies to households from which an incomplete or inadequate questionnaire was obtained for any usual resident in on scope and coverage. A summary of those persons for whom family information is obtained as well as those usual residents of private dwellings for whom complete family information cannot be obtained, and those persons specifically excluded from the family determination procedures is contained in the family tables. Generally, relationship in household is determined for more than 90 per cent of all civilians aged 15 and over.

#### **Changes in families classifications**

45. *Relationship in household* and *Family type* classifications were introduced in the March 1994 issue of this publication to align with ABS standards. Most categories in the two classifications remain comparable with categories in the previous classifications. The cases in which there are breaks in comparability are discussed in the following paragraphs.

46. *Relationship in household.* This classification was previously referred to as

### Family status.

- (a) *Lone parents* (previously referred to as *Sole parents*) now includes parents with non-dependent children (provided those children are without a spouse or children of their own). These *Lone parents without dependants* are shown separately in Table 35 and there were 205,800 such persons in March 1994.
- (b) *Dependent students* (previously *Full-time students aged 15-24*) now comprise sons or daughters (of a couple or a lone parent) aged 15 to 19 attending school or aged 15 to 24 attending a tertiary educational institution full time. Other related full-time students, who were also previously classified as *Full-time students aged 15-24* are now included in *Other family persons*. There were 24,200 such persons in March 1994.
- (c) *Other family persons* now comprises the previous groups *Other family head*, excluding those now counted as *Lone parents* (79,200 persons in March 1994), the other related full-time students previously classified as *Full-time students aged 15-24* (see above; 24,200 in March 1994) and *Other relative of married couple or family head* (218,100 in March 1994).

47. *Family type*. This classification was previously referred to as *Type of family*. There are three types of families in the new classification, as follows:

- (a) *Couple families* is the term used to describe families previously referred to as *Married-couple families*. The new category is otherwise exactly comparable with the old category.
- (b) *One parent families* now includes those families in which there is a lone parent with only non-dependent children present. Such families were previously included in *Other families*. There were 208,400 of these families in March 1994.
- (c) *Other families* now excludes those families in which there is a lone parent with only non-dependent children present (see above).

48. Estimates of the number of families in this publication differ from those in publications prior to the April 1986 issue. This is due to the adoption of a weighting procedure where the weight for a family is determined using an average of the weights for all family members responding to the Labour Force Survey. Previously, the weight used to derive estimates of the number of families was determined by nomination of a proxy 'head of household' as representative of the family.

### Birthplace

49. From April 1991, labour force birthplace data are aggregated according to major groups of the *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS)* (1269.0). The ASCCSS was developed by the ABS for use whenever demographic, labour and social statistics are classified by countries.

50. The ASCCSS major groups are based on the concept of geographic proximity. They differ from the country groups presented in this publication prior to April 1991. For example, African countries are now covered by 'The Middle East and North Africa' and 'Africa (excluding North Africa)', while Asia has been split into 'Southeast Asia', 'Northeast Asia' and 'Southern Asia'. Data for selected individual countries will continue to be available in this publication and comprehensively on microfiche.

### Industry

51. From August 1994, Labour Force Survey industry data are classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), a detailed description of which appears in *ANZSIC 1993* (1292.0). Like the previous Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), ANZSIC classifies businesses according to their economic activities, in a structure consisting of four levels (Division, Sub-division, Group and Class). Labour Force

Survey data are coded at the Group level, as was the practice under ASIC. To assist users in making comparisons with previously published data, a concordance has been developed which shows for each ASIC Group, the corresponding ANZSIC Group or Groups. The concordance also shows the estimated employment attributable to each ANZSIC Group, compared with ASIC Group data, according to establishment unit employment data on the ABS Business Register at May 1994. Historical estimates of employment by ANZSIC Group have been compiled on the basis of the concordance. For further information about the application of ANZSIC to Labour Force Survey data, see *Information Paper Labour Force Survey: Introduction of ANZSIC for industry data (Replacement publication)* (6259.0) or contact Sylvia Sajler on (06) 252 6525.

#### Additional data

52. Estimates for employed persons classified by industry, occupation and status in employment are available each February, May, August and November, and the following tables are published in issues of this publication for those months:

- (a) Employed persons:
  - Industry (original, seasonally adjusted and trend)
  - Industry and occupation:
    - Full-time and part-time workers
    - Status in employment
    - Age and birthplace
    - Hours worked
    - Industry divisions and subdivisions
    - Occupation major and minor groups
    - Industry by occupation.
- (b) Unemployed persons:
  - Industry and occupation of last full-time job:
  - Unemployment rate.

Seasonally adjusted estimates of employed persons by industry have been published in this bulletin since February 1993. Trend estimates have been published since August 1994.

#### Related publications

53. Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which relate to the labour force and are available on request:

- The Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (6202.0)—issued monthly
- The Labour Force, Australia: Historical Summary, 1978 to 1989* (6204.0)
- Labour Force Projections, Australia: 1995 to 2011* (6260.0)
- The Labour Force, New South Wales* (6201.1)—issued quarterly
- The Labour Force, Victoria* (6202.2)—issued quarterly
- The Labour Force, Queensland* (6201.3)—issued quarterly
- South Australian Economic Indicators* (1307.4)—issued monthly
- Tasmanian Statistical Indicators* (1303.6)—issued monthly
- Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia* (6248.0)—issued quarterly
- Labour Statistics, Australia* (6101.0)—issued annually
- Australia's Long-term Unemployed—A Statistical Profile* (6255.0)
- Australian Labour Market* (6284.0)—issued annually

**Information Papers and Guides:**

*Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey* (6232.0)

*Regional Labour Force Statistics* (6262.0)

*Comparison of Employment Estimates From the Labour Force Survey and the Survey of Employment and Earnings* (6263.0)

*Labour Force Survey Sample Design* (6269.0)

*Labour Force Survey — Measuring Teenage Unemployment* (6270.0)

*Revised Labour Force Survey Estimates: January 1984 to January 1989* (6276.0)

*Measuring Employment and Unemployment* (6279.0)

*A Guide to Labour Statistics* (6102.0)

*A Guide to Interpreting Time Series — Monitoring "Trends" An Overview* (1348.0)

*Labour Force Survey: Introduction of ANZSIC for industry data (Replacement publication)* (6259.0)

*Directory of Labour Market and Social Survey Data (Choosing data from the ABS Household Survey Program)* (1135.0).

*Australia's Long-term Unemployed—A Statistical Profile* (6255.0)

54. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products, Australia* (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Publications Advice* (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Publications Advice are available from any ABS office.

**Unpublished statistics**

55. The ABS can also make available information which is not published. This information is available on a number of media such as floppy disk, microfiche and customised reports. In general, a charge is made for providing unpublished information. Inquiries should be made to Sylvia Sajler on Canberra (06) 252 6525 or any ABS office.

**Rounding**

56. Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

**Symbols and other usages**

- \* subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.  
See paragraph 7 of the Technical Notes.
- n.a. not available
- .. not applicable
- n.e.c. not elsewhere classified
- r revised

## TECHNICAL NOTES

A new sample for the LFS was phased in over the period September to December 1992. For information about the sample design see *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design* (6269.0).

### Estimation procedure

2. The labour force estimates are derived from the population survey by use of a complex ratio estimation procedure, which ensures that the survey estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the population by age and sex, rather than to the age and sex distribution within the sample itself.

### Reliability of the estimates

3. Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error. The *sampling error* is a measure of the variability that occurs by chance because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings they, and the movements derived from them, are subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the estimates that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the surveys. One measure of the likely difference is given by the *standard error*, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the estimate that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. Another measure of sampling variability is the *relative standard error* which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. The relative standard error is a useful measure in that it provides an immediate indication of the percentage errors likely to have occurred due to sampling, and thus avoids the need to refer also to the size of the estimate.

4. The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the standard error, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents, errors made in collection such as in recording and coding data, and errors made in processing the data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as the *non-sampling error* and they may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. It is not possible to quantify non-sampling error, but every effort is made to reduce it to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient operating procedures. For the examples in paragraphs 9 and 11, it is assumed to be zero. In practice, the potential for non-sampling error adds to the uncertainty of the estimates caused by sampling variability.

5. Space does not allow for the separate indication of the standard errors of all estimates in this publication. Standard errors of estimates for the latest month and of estimates of movements since the previous month are shown in Table 1. Standard errors of other estimates and other monthly movements should be determined by using Tables A and B.

6. The size of the standard error increases with the level of the estimate, so that the larger the estimate the larger is the standard error. However, it should be noted that the larger the sample estimate the smaller will be the standard error in percentage terms. Thus, larger sample estimates will be relatively more reliable than smaller estimates.

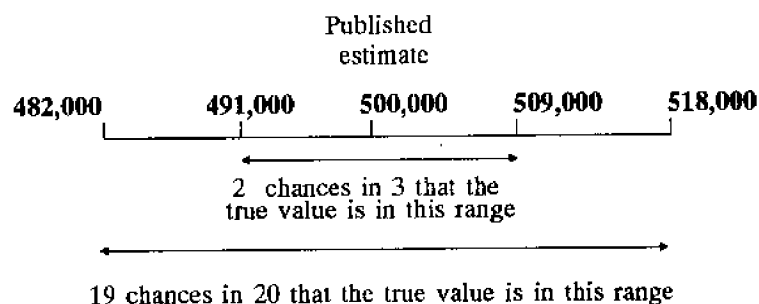
7. As the standard errors in Table A show, *the smaller the estimate the higher is the relative standard error*. Very small estimates are subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. In the tables in this publication, only estimates with relative standard errors of 25 per cent or less, and percentages

based on such estimates, are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates and percentages with larger relative standard errors have been included and are preceded by an asterisk (e.g. \*3.4) to indicate they are subject to high standard errors and should be used with caution.

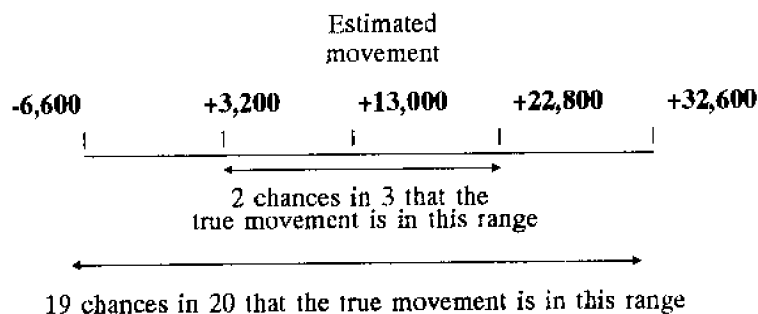
8. The movement in the level of an estimate is also subject to sampling variability. The standard error of the movement depends on the levels of the estimates from which the movement is obtained rather than the size of the movement. An indication of the magnitude of standard errors of monthly movements is given in Table B. The estimates of standard error of monthly movements apply only to estimates of movements between two consecutive months. Movements between corresponding months of consecutive quarters (quarterly movements), corresponding months of consecutive years (annual movements) and other non-consecutive months, will generally be subject to somewhat greater sampling variability than is indicated in Table B. Standard errors of *quarterly* movements can be obtained by multiplying the figures in Table A by 1.11. Standard errors of all *annual* movements can be obtained by multiplying the figures in Table A by 1.3. When using Table A or Table B to calculate standard errors of movements, refer to the larger of the two estimates from which the movement is derived.

9. Examples of the calculation and use of standard errors are given below:

- (a) Consider an estimate for Australia of 500,000 employed persons aged 15-19. By referring to Table A, in the row for an estimate of 500,000 and the column for Australia, a standard error of 9,000 is obtained. There are about two chances in three that the true value (the number that would have been obtained if the whole population had been included in the survey) is within the range 491,000 to 509,000. There are about nineteen chances in twenty that the true value is in the range 482,000 to 518,000.



- (b) Consider estimates for females employed part time in Australia of 1,387,000 in one month and 1,400,000 in the next month. This represents an upward movement of 13,000. By referring to Table B for the larger estimate of 1,400,000, a movement standard error of 9,800 is obtained (after applying linear interpolation and rounding). Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the true movement is in the range +3,200 to +22,800 and about nineteen chances in twenty that the true movement is in the range -6,600 to +32,600.





10. The relative standard errors of estimates of *aggregate hours worked*, *average hours worked*, *average duration of unemployment*, and *median duration of unemployment* are obtained by first finding the relative standard error of the estimate of the total number of persons contributing to the estimate (see Table A) and then multiplying the figure so obtained by the following relevant factors:

Aggregate hours worked: 1.2  
Average hours worked: 0.7  
Average duration of unemployment: 1.3  
Median duration of unemployment: 2.0

The levels at which these and other labour force estimates have a relative standard error of 25 per cent are shown in Table C.

11. The following is an example of the calculation of standard errors where the use of a factor is required:

- (a) Consider a median duration of unemployment for Australia of 30 weeks, with an estimate of 1,000,000 persons unemployed. Table A gives the standard error as 11,800 which is 1.2 per cent as a *relative standard error*. The factor of 2.0 (see paragraph 10) is applied to the relative standard error of 1.2 per cent to obtain 2.4 per cent. Therefore the *standard error* for the median duration of unemployment is 2.4 per cent of 30 weeks, i.e. about 1 week. So there are two chances in three that the median duration of unemployment is between 29 and 31 weeks, and about nineteen chances in twenty that it is between 28 and 32 weeks.

12. Proportions and percentages (for example, unemployment rates) formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling error. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and denominator. The formula for the relative standard error (RSE) of a proportion or percentage is given below:

$$\text{RSE } (x/y) = \sqrt{[\text{RSE } (x)]^2 + [\text{RSE } (y)]^2}$$

13. Standard errors contained in Tables A and B are designed to provide an average standard error applicable for all monthly labour force survey estimates. Analysis of the standard errors applicable to particular survey estimates has shown that the standard errors of estimates of employment are generally equivalent to those shown in Tables A and B, while standard errors for estimates of unemployment and persons not in the labour force are approximately 3 per cent and 11 per cent respectively higher than those shown in the tables. Standard errors for capital cities are approximately the same as those for corresponding States. Standard errors of estimates of numbers of families are approximately the same as those for numbers of persons. Standard errors of estimates of persons born in Australia are approximately the same as those shown in Tables A and B. For aggregate estimates of persons born outside Australia the standard errors are about 14 per cent higher. The standard errors vary for individual countries of birth, but are on average about 7 per cent higher.

TABLE A. STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES FROM SEPTEMBER 1992(a)

Size of estimate	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia	
	— number —								per cent of estimate	
100						90	100	80		
200			210	180	200	130	140	120	190	95.0
300	320	290	260	220	250	160	170	140	240	80.0
500	420	380	340	290	310	210	210	180	320	64.0
700	500	450	400	340	370	240	250	210	390	55.7
1,000	590	540	480	400	440	290	290	240	480	48.0
1,500	720	670	590	490	530	350	350	290	590	39.3
2,000	830	770	680	560	610	400	400	330	690	34.5
2,500	930	860	750	620	670	440	440	360	780	31.2
3,000	1,000	940	820	670	730	470	480	390	860	28.7
4,000	1,150	1,100	940	770	830	530	540	440	990	24.8
5,000	1,300	1,200	1,050	850	920	580	600	490	1,100	22.0
7,000	1,500	1,400	1,200	980	1,050	660	700	560	1,300	18.6
10,000	1,750	1,650	1,400	1,150	1,250	750	830	640	1,600	16.0
15,000	2,100	2,000	1,700	1,350	1,500	870	1,000	760	1,900	12.7
20,000	2,400	2,250	1,950	1,550	1,650	960	1,150	840	2,200	11.0
30,000	2,850	2,700	2,300	1,800	1,950	1,100	1,400	990	2,650	8.8
50,000	3,550	3,300	2,850	2,250	2,450	1,250	1,750	1,200	3,400	6.8
70,000	4,100	3,800	3,250	2,550	2,800	1,400	2,050	1,350	3,950	5.6
100,000	4,750	4,400	3,750	2,900	3,200	1,550	2,450	1,550	4,600	4.6
150,000	5,600	5,200	4,400	3,400	3,750	1,700	2,950	1,750	5,500	3.7
200,000	6,200	5,800	4,950	3,750	4,150	1,800	3,400	1,950	6,200	3.1
300,000	7,300	6,700	5,800	4,350	4,850	1,950		2,250	7,300	2.4
500,000	8,800	8,100	7,000	5,200	5,800	2,200			9,000	1.8
1,000,000	11,300	10,400	8,900	6,600	7,400				11,800	1.2
2,000,000	14,300	13,100	11,300	8,200	9,400				15,200	0.8
5,000,000	19,300	17,600	15,300						21,000	0.4
10,000,000									26,500	0.3

TABLE B. STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES OF MONTHLY MOVEMENTS FOR DECEMBER 1992 — JANUARY 1993 ONWARDS(a)

Size of larger estimate	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia	
100						110	80	90		
200			330	210	260	140	100	120	360	
300	440	380	380	240	300	160	120	140	420	
500	540	460	460	290	360	190	150	170	510	
700	610	510	510	330	400	220	180	190	580	
1,000	690	590	580	380	460	250	210	220	660	
1,500	800	680	660	430	530	280	250	250	770	
2,000	890	760	730	480	590	320	280	280	860	
2,500	960	820	790	520	630	340	310	300	940	
3,000	1,050	880	840	560	680	370	330	320	1,000	
4,000	1,150	980	930	620	750	410	380	360	1,100	
5,000	1,250	1,050	1,000	670	810	440	410	390	1,200	
7,000	1,400	1,200	1,150	760	920	500	480	440	1,400	
10,000	1,600	1,350	1,250	860	1,050	570	560	500	1,550	
15,000	1,850	1,600	1,450	1,000	1,200	660	670	580	1,850	
20,000	2,050	1,750	1,600	1,100	1,350	730	750	640	2,050	
30,000	2,400	2,050	1,850	1,300	1,550	850	900	750	2,350	
50,000	2,900	2,450	2,200	1,550	1,850	1,000	1,100	900	2,850	
70,000	3,250	2,800	2,500	1,750	2,100	1,150	1,300	1,000	3,250	
100,000	3,700	3,200	2,800	2,000	2,350	1,300	1,500	1,150	3,700	
150,000	4,300	3,700	3,200	2,300	2,750	1,500	1,800	1,350	4,350	
200,000	4,750	4,100	3,550	2,550	3,000	1,700	2,050	1,500	4,850	
300,000	5,500	4,800	4,100	2,950	3,500	1,950		1,750	5,600	
500,000	6,700	5,800	4,850	3,550	4,200	2,350			6,800	
1,000,000	8,600	7,400	6,200	4,550	5,400				8,800	
2,000,000	11,100	9,600	7,800	5,800	6,900				11,400	
5,000,000	15,500	13,400	10,700						16,100	
10,000,000									20,900	

(a) For standard errors for earlier periods, see previous issues of this publication.

**TABLE C. LEVELS AT WHICH LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES HAVE A RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF 25 PER CENT<sup>(a)</sup>  
FROM SEPTEMBER 1992<sup>(b)</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Estimates classified by—									
Aggregate hours worked	7,400	6,500	5,000	3,400	4,000	1,800	1,800	1,300	5,700
Average hours worked	2,700	2,300	1,800	1,300	1,500	700	700	500	1,900
Average duration of unemployment	8,600	7,500	5,800	4,000	4,600	2,100	2,100	1,500	6,800
Median duration of unemployment	18,800	16,500	12,600	8,600	9,900	4,400	4,700	3,200	15,800
All other estimates	5,300	4,600	3,500	2,400	2,900	1,300	1,300	1,000	4,000

(a) See Technical Notes, Paragraph 10. (b) For standard errors for earlier periods, see previous issues of this publication.

## GLOSSARY

<b>Actively looking for work</b>	Includes writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; answering a newspaper advertisement for a job; checking factory or Commonwealth Employment Service noticeboards; being registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends or relatives.
<b>Aggregate hours worked</b>	The total number of hours a group of employed persons has actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.
<b>Attending school</b>	Persons aged 15 to 19 who, during the reference week, were enrolled full time at secondary or high schools.
<b>Attending tertiary educational institution full time</b>	Persons aged 15 to 24 who, during the reference week, were enrolled full time at a TAFE college, university, or other tertiary educational institution.
<b>Average duration of unemployment</b>	For a group of unemployed persons, the aggregate duration of unemployment divided by the number of persons in the group.
<b>Average hours worked</b>	Aggregate hours worked by a group divided by the number of persons in that group.
<b>Birthplace</b>	From April 1991, classified according to the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS)</i> (1269.0).
<b>Couple families</b>	Families in which there are two married persons and these persons are husband and wife.
<b>Dependants</b>	All family members under 15 years of age; all sons or daughters aged 15 to 19 attending school or aged 15 to 24 attending a tertiary educational institution full time (except those classified as husbands, wives or lone parents).
<b>Dependent student</b>	In couple or one parent families, sons or daughters aged 15 to 19 attending school or aged 15 to 24 attending a tertiary educational institution full time (except those classified as husbands, wives or lone parents).
<b>Duration of unemployment</b>	The period from the time a person began looking for work or was stood down, to the end of the reference week. Thus the survey measures current (and continuing) periods of unemployment rather than completed spells. For persons who may have begun looking for work while still employed, the duration of unemployment is defined as the period from the time the person last worked full time for two weeks or more to the end of the reference week.
<b>Employed</b>	Persons aged 15 and over who, during the reference week: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or</li> <li>(b) worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or</li> <li>(c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or</li> <li>(d) were employers, own account workers or contributing family workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.</li> </ul>
<b>Employment/population ratio</b>	For any group, the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group.

<b>Family</b>	Two or more related persons ( <i>relationship</i> includes relationships by blood, marriage or adoption) usually resident in the same household at the time of the survey. A family comprises a married couple or a family head as defined, together with any persons having any of the following relationships to them: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) sons or daughters of any age, if not married and with no children of their own present;</li> <li>(b) other relatives if not accompanied by a spouse, sons or daughters, or parents of their own; or</li> <li>(c) any children under 15 years of age who do not have a parent present.</li> </ul>
<b>Family head</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Any person without a spouse present, but with a son or daughter aged under 15 present; or</li> <li>(b) persons without a spouse present, without a son or daughter aged under 15 present, but with a son or daughter aged 15 or over present (provided that the son or daughter has no spouse, son or daughter of his/her own present); or</li> <li>(c) where a family has no person falling into either of these categories, the family head is generally defined to be the eldest person in the family.</li> </ul> <p>No family head is determined for a couple family.</p>
<b>Former workers</b>	Unemployed persons who have previously worked full time for two weeks or more but not in the past two years.
<b>Full-time workers</b>	Employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and others who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.
<b>Household</b>	A group of one or more persons in a private dwelling who consider themselves to be separate from other persons (if any) in the dwelling, and who make regular provision to take meals separately from other persons, i.e. at different times or in different rooms. Lodgers who receive accommodation but not meals are treated as separate households. Boarders who receive both accommodation and meals are not treated as separate households. A household may consist of any number of families and non-family members.
<b>Industry</b>	From August 1994, classified according to the <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 1993</i> (1292.0).
<b>Job leavers</b>	Unemployed persons who have worked full time for two weeks or more in the past two years and <i>left that job voluntarily</i> , that is, because of unsatisfactory work arrangements/pay/hours; the job was seasonal, temporary or a holiday job and they left that job to return to studies; their last job was running their own business and they closed down or sold that business for reasons other than financial difficulties; or any other reasons.
<b>Job losers</b>	Unemployed persons who have worked full time for two weeks or more in the past two years and <i>left that job involuntarily</i> , that is: were laid off or retrenched from that job; left that job because of their own ill-health or injury; the job was seasonal, temporary or a holiday job and they did not leave that job to return to studies; or their last job was running their own business and the business closed down because of financial difficulties.
<b>Labour force</b>	For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed, as defined.
<b>Labour force status</b>	A classification of the civilian population aged 15 and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.
<b>Lone parent</b>	The head of a one parent family.
<b>Lone person</b>	A person who is the sole member of a household.

<b>Long-term unemployed</b>	Persons unemployed for a period of 52 weeks or more.
<b>Main English Speaking Countries</b>	The United Kingdom, Ireland, South Africa, Canada, the United States of America and New Zealand.
<b>Marital status</b>	Persons are classified as married (husband and wife) if they are reported as being married (including de facto) and their spouse was a usual resident of the household at the time of the survey. The not-married category comprises persons who have never married, or are separated, widowed or divorced, as well as those who, although reported as being married, did not have a spouse who usually lived in the household.
<b>Median duration of unemployment</b>	The duration which divides unemployed persons into two equal groups, one comprising persons whose duration of unemployment is above the median and the other, persons whose duration is below it.
<b>Non-dependent child</b>	In couple or one parent families, sons or daughters aged 15 and over not attending school or a tertiary educational institution full time (except those classified as husbands, wives or lone parents).
<b>Non-family member</b>	A person who is not related to any other member of the household in which they are living.
<b>Not in the labour force</b>	Persons who were not in the categories employed or unemployed, as defined. They include persons who were keeping house (unpaid), retired, voluntarily inactive, permanently unable to work, persons in institutions (hospitals, gaols, sanatoriums, etc.), trainee teachers, members of contemplative religious orders, and persons whose only activity during the reference week was jury service or unpaid voluntary work for a charitable organisation.
<b>Occupation</b>	Classified according to the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) 1986 (1222.0)</i> .
<b>One parent families</b>	Families in which there is a family head together with at least one son or daughter of his/her own.
<b>Other families</b>	Families which are not couple families or one parent families, as defined. They include families in which there is no parent, for example a family head living with a brother or sister.
<b>Participation rate</b>	For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group. Participation rates for persons classified by birthplace are calculated using population estimates which exclude those in institutions. Participation rates for persons classified by school or tertiary educational institution attendance are calculated using population estimates which include those in institutions.
<b>Part-time workers</b>	Employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week and who did so during the reference week.
<b>Seasonally adjusted series</b>	A time series of estimates with the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation removed. See paragraphs 28 and 29 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.
<b>State capital cities</b>	The areas determining the six State capital cities are the Statistical Divisions for those capital cities defined in the <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) Manual, Edition 2.1 (1216.0)</i> .
<b>Status in employment</b>	Employed persons classified by whether they were employers, own account workers, employees, or contributing family workers.
<b>Trend series</b>	A smoothed seasonally adjusted series of estimates. See paragraphs 30 to 33 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

<b>Unemployed</b>	Persons aged 15 and over who were not employed during the reference week, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) were available for work in the reference week, or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than four weeks to the end of the reference week); or</li> <li>(ii) were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and would have started in the reference week if the job had been available then; or</li> </ul> </li> <li>(b) were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week (including the whole of the reference week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.</li> </ul>
<b>Unemployed looking for first full-time job</b>	Unemployed persons looking for full-time work who had never worked full time for two weeks or more.
<b>Unemployed looking for first job</b>	Unemployed persons who had never worked full time for two weeks or more.
<b>Unemployed looking for full-time work</b>	Unemployed persons who actively looked for full-time work or were to resume a full-time job, from which they had been stood down.
<b>Unemployed looking for part-time work</b>	Unemployed persons who had actively looked for part-time work only, or were to resume a part-time job, from which they had been stood down.
<b>Unemployed persons classified by industry and occupation</b>	Unemployed persons who had worked full time for two weeks or more in the last two years are classified according to the industry and occupation of their most recent full-time job.
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.



## LONG TERM UNEMPLOYMENT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND TIME SERIES DATA

### SOON TO BE RELEASED

The Labour Force Survey collects data on duration of unemployment, including persons who have been unemployed for 52 weeks or more (long-term unemployed) and those unemployed for 104 weeks or more (very long-term unemployed). From the August 1995 survey, these estimates will be available in seasonally adjusted and trend terms.

The data will appear in Table 26 in the August edition of *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0), to be released at the end of September. This table will provide estimates of the long term unemployed by sex, in original, seasonally adjusted and trend terms. The proportions of long-term unemployment to total unemployment which currently appear in Table 26 will also be published for seasonally adjusted and trend series.

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The data will also be available on subscription, as a special data service. As part of this service, clients may specify the data items they require and set out formats of tables to suit their particular needs. Data can be provided as hard copy, floppy disk, electronic mail or facsimile transmission.

All final Labour Force Survey data are generally available on the Tuesday after the release of *The Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (6202.0). Estimates of seasonally adjusted and trend long-term unemployment will also be available at this time.

#### **Inquiries**

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